The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Greeley on His Own Share in the Democratic Intrigue.

Position of the Soldiers on the National Question.

The Way Greeley Campaign Clubs are Manufactured.

Neither Tammany nor the Rebels to be Cheated.

Further Additions to the List of Democratic Bolters.

Mr. Greeley and His Subscribers.

The reporter whom we sent to Chappaqua last Saturday is prepared to prove the accuracy of his account of Mr. Greeley's disgusting remarks concerning the Indians. The reporter adds the following statement in relation to another subject:

"Mr. Greeley, in conversation with Ex-Gov. Ashley, at Chappaqua, last Saturday, made a statement which I omitted to incorporate in my report. While referring to the number of subscribers dissatisfied with the course of the *Tribune*, and who have sent to that paper to have their money refunded, claiming that it was obtained under false pretenses, Mr. Greeley said that so soon, last Fall, as he became aware of the course of the Democratic Party with reference to his nomination, he attended to the issue of the prospectus of the *Tribune* personally, and purposely made it such that the subscribers could not accuse him of lack of faith."

Who will say after this that Mr. Greeley was not intriguing for the Presidential nomination with the Democrats in the Fall of last year?

At the Greeley Head-quarters.

The "Odds and Ends" party were at work as usual, at the Glenham Hotel, yesterday, trying to keep up appearances. A frowning portrait of B. Gratz Brown, the homeliest man in the country, which once hung upon the walls, has been recently removed. The appearance of the rooms has since been a little bit more cheerful.

Yesterday Gen. Frank P. Blair and Judge Jasper W. Johnson visited Brady to have their photographs taken. They then sat for the artist of the *Day's Doings*, who caricatured them for Leslie's illustrated paper.

Head quarters was visited with the following queer political hacks during the day:

Judge Shandley, Minturn Tompkins, New-York; Hon. H. G. Swords, Louisiana; Col. William Johnson, of Augusta and Charlotte Railroad, North Carolina; Col. Frank K. Williams, John Shirley Ward, Nashville, Tennessee; Col. F. W. Latham, Stephen J. Meany, Greeley orator, Herman D. Walbridge, New-York; Durante de Ponte, Louisiana. The "Liberals" are getting frightened about the result in North Carolina, and are getting up stories about the colonizing of negro Grant voters in Wilmington, N. C.

How the Soldiers Stand.

The brave soldiers of the great West stand shoulder to shoulder with their noble comrades of the East in support of their old and successful commander. From all sections comes intelligence similar to this, which we take from the Manchester (Iowa) *Press* of Friday last: "Some of the Greeleyites having claimed that a majority of the soldiers in this town were for their candidate, a couple of gentlemen made a careful census. The result—without reference to political opinion heretofore—shows: For Greeley, 19; for Grant, 52. They vote as they fought.

At the Republican Head-quarters Yesterday.

Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' National Committee, was on guard, yesterday, at the head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Committee, is, owing to pressing campaign engagements, unavoidably absent from the City. Although expected at head-quarters yesterday, he will not be in town until Monday next. He is now in Washington. Among those who called during the day were ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Hon. Wm. Orton and Mr. Platt, of Virginia. Major Orange H. Stevens, of the Liberal Republican National Committee, called in while our reporter was present. He engaged in a wordy argument with a gentleman, relative to the prospects of Greeley's election. In the course of the argument, Stevens said that he was desirous of finding somebody who would bet $20,000 that Grant would be elected. The gentleman to whom he was talking said that he would gladly accommodate him. Cards were exchanged on the spot, and a meeting arranged at the Glenham Hotel. Owing to the immense number of letters received every day it will be necessary to engage the services of an additional stenographer to write answers to them. The majority of letters contain assurances of the cheering prospects of Grant and Wilson in all quarters of the country.

How Greeley Campaign Clubs are Manufactured.

The *Tribune*, in its issue of the 22d inst., published an account of a Greeley and Brown Club, supposed to be organized in Cambridge, N. Y., and giving a full list of the officers elected on the occasion. A correspondent in that place informs us that had it not been for this notice in the *Tribune*, the Cambridge people would have been in utter ignorance that they had a Greeley club in their midst. The facts in the case, says our correspondent, are these: On Saturday, the 13th inst., a man, who said his name was Tedwell, arrived in the village from Brooklyn, N. Y., with a commission, as he announced, to start Greeley and Brown clubs. Exactly three persons met him the same evening, in a shoe-store in the village, and the result of this meeting appears in the supposed formation of a campaign club, with a full list of officers and an executive committee of fifteen. "This is pretty tall misrepresentation," adds our informant, and continues, "In our village we get two Democrats to vote for Grant for every one we lose on Greeley."

Tammany Nor the Rebels Are to be Cheated.

The precise proof of Greeley's early bargaining with the Democrats was hardly deemed necessary by the Providence *Journal*. And it says: "For our own part, while conceding the relevancy and force of these disclosures, they do not add very great weight to the evidence which the conduct of Greeley, Blair and Hoffman presents as to the understanding between the New-York leaders and the Southern rebels and Horace Greeley. It is as plain upon the face of it as anything can well be that, bitten by the insanity of insatiable ambition, Mr. Greeley has thrown himself into the hands, and is ready to be controlled by the men who in State and national politics have for the last ten years wrought such measureless, and what might have been such irremediable ruin."

A Prominent California Democrat for Grant.

Gen. A. M. Winn, of California, who has been a strong advocate of the rights of the laboring man for years, and has voted the Democratic ticket ever since the second election of Andrew Jackson, refuses to indorse Greeley, and says that he will vote for Grant and Wilson. He praises particularly Grant and Wilson's practical effort in behalf of the laboring men, and instances the President's prompt proclamation that wages should not be reduced because of the reduction in the number of hours.

A Washington County Democrat to Take the Stump for Grant.

Mr. Thomas Ingalls, of Greenwich, Washington County, a life-long Democrat of much influence in his section, has publicly announced his intention to take the stump for Grant this Fall. The Greenwich *Journal* says that Mr. Ingalls is an effective speaker, and his consciousness of being on the right side will enable him to bring many votes for the re-election of President Grant.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, Remains Firm to Grant.

With characteristic effrontery the *Tribune* endeavored to pursuade what readers it has remaining to it that the absence of Senator O. S. Ferry, of Connecticut, from the grand Republican ratification meeting in New-Haven was due to opposition to the re-election of President Grant. Senator Ferry will undoubtedly soon give public expression to his strong desire for the election of Grant and Wilson, and meanwhile he has explained to a personal friend the reason of his absence the other night. He says, in a letter which is published in the Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*: "You ask if there is any significance in my absence from the ratification meeting at New-Haven the other day. Of course not. You know that I am seeking the more perfect re-establishment of my health by absolute rest and quiet during the Summer months. I was invited a week beforehand, by telegraph, to speak at New-Haven. I replied by telegraph also, that I could not. By some mistake, however, I was announced to speak, and hence the disappointment. I support the Grant and Wilson ticket. Before it was made I had expressed my opinion of Mr. Greeley as a candidate. I have not changed it. By November it will be found that the opinion of the country has settled in the same direction. Make your mind easy about Connecticut. The State will give to Gen. Grant, under present circumstances, a larger majority than it did four years ago."

The Way Greeley Committees are Formed—Sharp Letter from a Long Islander.

The following spicy correspondence which has recently passed between the Secretary of a Greeley Association and Mr. J. C. Moses, well illustrates the tactics of the supporters of the Tammany candidate:

GREEN POINT, July 12, 1872.

SIR: As one of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Association of the Seventeenth Ward, you are respectfully requested to meet with that Committee at the residence of Mr. James S. Douglass, No. 190 Guernsey-street, between Colyer-street and Meserole-avenue, next Wednesday evening, July 17, at 8 o'clock.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES S. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

JOHN C. MOSES, Esq.

GREEN POINT, Long Island, July 17, 1872.

James S. Douglass, Esq., Secretary:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor 12th inst., requesting me to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Association of the Seventeenth Ward.

In reply, I have to say that I have had no previous intimation that I was one of the Executive Committee, and if my name appears on your records as such, it has been placed there without my knowledge or consent. This fact alone would compel me to decline. But there is another reason, and one more entitled to consideration, and that is, that I am the uncompromising foe to any man or set of men who, for the sake of political preferment, seek to attain their end by the disruption of the Republican Party. Although I have been a *Tribune* reader for many years, and a warm admirer of Horace Greeley, still I do not think that his election would be of such positive benefit to the country as would result from the re-election of Gen. Grant.

This being my sincere conviction, I shall do all in my power to advance the election of Gen. Grant, and holding such opinions, I would be out of place in taking any part in your meeting.

Please cross my name off the roll, and put down in column of remarks that I am a Grant man.

JOHN C. MOSES.
No. 79 Dupont-street.

Trumbull's Slip of the Tongue.

Senator Trumbull accidentally told more truth than he intended while speaking at a Democratic meeting in Morris, Ill., the other day. A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thus explains it: "He said that St. Clair County gave Mr. Grant 1,500 majority in 1868, and that it would give Mr. Grant 2,000 majority in 1872. The crowd commenced cheering right away, as the most of them were Republicans. Mr. Trumbull saw in a moment that he had made a blunder, and took it back and said that he meant Greeley. It was the only cheer he got through his whole speech."

A Significant Sign.

It would seem that the Democracy of a great State like Ohio ought to be able to keep alive a Democratic newspaper at the State capital. But the telegraph has brought the significant information that the Columbus *Statesman* has died for want of support. The *Statesman* was a strongly partisan paper and so edited that it ought to have been acceptable to the average Democratic reader. That the withering blight of Greeleyism has carried it off so early in the campaign does not indicate that Greeley's friends are numerous in the Buckeye State.

Another Cheering Report from Mississippi.

The Providence *Journal*, Senator Anthony's paper, says that a private letter from a member of the Legislature of Mississippi, written on the 15th inst., expresses the belief that Grant and Wilson will carry the State by about 25,000 majority.

An Enthusiastic Republican Meeting of the Germans in Newark.

A large number of the Germans of Newark assembled last evening at Turn Hall, to effect an organization for the coming campaign. As an expression of the feeling of our German citizens, the meeting was a decided success, nearly all the leading merchants and manufacturers in the city of that nationality being present. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Frodolin, of Illinois, who nominated Dr. Charles Schultz as President, and an Organization Committee for all the wards in the City formed. Mr. Benedict Prieth, the editor of the *Freie Zeitung*, made a stirring speech, reviewing the history of the Republican Party, and showing the need of its further existence. His speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the meeting then adjourned. The Committee, after organization, will call additional meetings.

A Democratic Ward Going for Grant and Wilson.

The Democrats of the Twenty-first Ward, one of the strongest Democratic districts in the City, are rapidly enrolling themselves for Grant and Wilson. Last evening the third meeting of the Grant Campaign Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District, which includes this Ward, was held at No. 588 Second-avenue, the proprietor of the hall, himself an old Democrat, giving the use of the room free. No less than 115 new members signed the roll, the Association, although just organized, having 232 names on its books, nearly all of whom are earnest working men who have heretofore voted with the Democratic Party. The officers of the Club are as follows: President, Edward Gorman; Vice-President, Michael Garry; Treasurer, James Fitch; Secretaries, Francis Donohue and William O'Brien; Sergeant-at-arms, James McNamee. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday evening.

The Kings County Germans Organizing for Grant and Wilson.

The delegates of the German Republican Central Committee of Kings County met at the hall over the Brooklyn Post-office, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a German Central Campaign organization. The meeting was called to order by Gen. William Meyer, and Mr. S. Spitzer was chosen President *pro tem.* Mr. Spitzer, in a brief address, urged the necessity of organization. A permanent organization was then effected by the election of Gen. Meyer President, who, in taking the chair, strongly criticized the present course of Gen. Schurz, and condemned his conduct toward the President. The roll being called, it was found that a delegation was present from every Ward except the Fourth. Further organization was postponed until the next meeting, and a nominating committee, composed of Messrs. Strauss, Carl Froehlich, Field and Sattler, was appointed to make nominations for the other officers to be elected.

A Straw.

A large excursion party started on Tuesday morning from South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, for Fair Haven, Shrewsbury River. On the way there a vote was taken on the boat for the respective Presidential nominees, which resulted as follows: Grant, 53; Greeley, 17. This is a good showing for Williamsburg.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held, last evening, at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, the President, Mr. Hugh Turner, in the chair. Several new names were added to the roll, making altogether over 150 members. The following officers, nominated at the last meeting, were elected: First Vice-President—James O'Rourke. Second Vice-President—George F. Satterley; Recording Secretary, Wm. Stuart; Financial Secretary, Edward Page; Corresponding Secretary, P. Connell; Treasurer, Dr. J. M. Fisher. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a Finance Committee and return their names at the next meeting. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Grant and Wilson Central Campaign Club: Messrs. Hatton, Boyd, McMahon, Gass, Gordon, Peterkin, Fisher and Merrigan. The meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening, giving three rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson before retiring.

A Weak Attempt at a Greeley Ovation in Brooklyn.

The announcement that there would be a "grand Greeley and Brown demonstration and banner raising at the junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues," drew together at that point, last evening, about 1,500 persons, of whom, honestly speaking, three-fourths, if not more, were boys, and many of the remainder were Grant men, who merely stopped to see the "grand demonstration." The scanty remnant of somebody's stock of Chinese lanterns were strung across the street on a single string, and had to be widely spaced to reach across. A half dozen or so of five-cent sky-rockets were touched off. One or two only mounted above the tops of the houses. One shot across the street and landed among the musicians on the balcony of the Brooklyn Opera-house, where it exploded. The musicians took to their heels, and did not rally again at that spot, but went below among the crowd, where they could toot "Dixie" without fear of sky-rockets. At 8½ o'clock the "banner" was run out of a second-story window, without beat of drum, blast of trumpet, or sound of recognition from the crowd. After a few minutes of terrible suspense a voice from the window aforesaid called for three cheers for "Greeley and Brown," and then the same voice led off. But the effort failed. There was no response whatever from the crowd, and the first installment of the three cheers from the voice at the window was lost in a derisive laugh from below. The other two cheers were reserved for a more auspicious occasion. After that, a sort of funeral procession was formed to the Opera-house. There was a discouraging array of empty seats for the speakers to talk to. The President of the Eleventh Ward Greeley and Brown Association said a word or two in favor of the Confederate soldiers, and then introduced Mr. T. E. Parks, of Washington County, who apologized for being present, and then told what he knew about Mr. Greeley. Other speakers followed, but the meeting became thinner than "Pure Orange County milk" that flows from the town-pump, and finally died out from pure inanition.

How It Goes in Schoharie.

To the personal knowledge of the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* a Democrat residing in one of the towns of Schoharie County has given this report from his school district: "In my school district there are eleven Republicans, every one of whom will vote for Grant; there are thirty-six Democrats, fifteen of whom will not vote for Greeley." They had canvassed the matter among themselves, and had reduced it to exact figures.

Meeting of the Greeley State Committee—Secret Conferences—A Remarkable Document.

Obedient to the call of Gen. John Cochrane, the Liberal Republican State Committee assembled at the Astor House, yesterday, and held a secret meeting in the small room adjoining Room No. 14. The meeting was a very protracted one, the how-to-beat-Grant problem being one that requires a great deal of talk and admits of no satisfactory solution. The room where the meeting was held is very small, and the day was very hot. Some of those who were shut out from it felt apprehensive that the shut-up Committee would be overcome by the heat. The arrival of Coroner Young, who walked hurriedly into the head-quarters, suggested the idea that he might have been summoned to an inquest. These apprehensions proved groundless, however, for soon the folding doors which divide the rooms were thrown open, and Gen. John Cochrane emerged, wearing a smile upon his face, and carrying a package of written documents in his hands. He was immediately surrounded by a swarm of reporters, who "buzzed" him for the news. He told them that fourteen members of the Committee had met to compare notes about the "situation." The reports were satisfactory to those concerned, and the Liberal Republicans were organizing throughout the State.

He took especial pride in presenting for publication an address from the Dublin Young Men's Association, head-quarters Standard House, East Broadway. The preamble and resolutions contained in the address are certainly worth quoting. They are as follows, *verbatim et literatim:*

Whereas, By giving our support to Horace Greeley, we support liberty to all men, and a man who has never swerved from the object which he has maintained since he joined a party, and has supported that party until it was made a scourge to carry an election.

Whereas, He, the said Horace Greeley, inserts in the platform of Liberal Republicanism, amnesty to a down-trodden party, who were defeated in our late civil strife, and after which, animosity should be sunk in oblivion, we should support the said Horace Greeley on these principles alone, if not for anything else; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association, composed of Irishmen, Americans and Irish-Americans, do support the ticket having the names of Horace Greeley and Benjamin Gratz Brown embod'ed thereon, and that we shall, as an association, do all in our power to secure the return of men favoring liberty and amnesty, and who are not in favor of "Addition, Division and Silence."

Signed on behalf of the Association, &c., &c.

The address is printed on silk for better preservation. It is very evident it was not written by graduates of the Dublin University. Intelligent Irishmen seems scarce in the Greeley ranks.

The Welsh Press.

The false claim by the Greeley organs that the Welsh paper published in Utica, *Y Drych*, supported Greeley and Brown has already been disposed of in the TIMES. That journal's leading article last week said that it is easier for Grant's opponents to kick at his Administration than it would be for them to improve it. Of other Welsh papers in the country, a correspondent writes us as follows: "The *Baner America*, published in Scranton, Penn., is a thorough Republican paper, and hoists Grant and Wilson's names at its masthead. There is another Welsh paper published at Pittsburg which declares for Grant and Wilson, and says that the Welsh vote in Pennsylvania can carry the Republican ticket in that State."

Local Notes.

The Republicans of Queens County will hold primaries on Friday, Aug. 2, for the election of a county Republican committee.

The North Hempstead Colored Republican Club will celebrate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, at Westbury, Aug. 2.

The Republican Association of Jamaica is taking the necessary steps to organize a Grant and Wilson campaign club. It holds a meeting Saturday evening to arrange for entering upon the campaign.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club met last night. The usual stereotyped addresses were made in favor of Greeley. Boastful resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Regular Republican Association, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last night, Mr. Thos. C. Acton presiding, Mr. Geo. M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, was proposed, and unanimously elected a member amid loud cheers.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized in Hempstead. The colored men of Flushing have organized for Grant and Wilson. The Patchogue Republicans are to organize to-night. Hon. Henry A. Reeves, Ex-Democratic Congressman from the First District, has renounced Greeley.

The Twelfth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Working Men's Campaign Club met last evening, at Faller's Hall, No. 161 Avenue B, John C. Graham presiding. Thirty-six new members were received into the Club, which brings the roster up to near 200. Before the campaign opens this organization promises a phalanx of 500 good men.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at Republican Hall, Thomas C. Acton, Esq., in the chair, Messrs. S. G. Acton, Seymour A. Bunce and Robert Witney were appointed a committee to select canvassers and poll-clerks for the coming election. Forty new members were enrolled during the evening.

The Democratic National Committee's Head-quarters, Spingler House, Union-square, were thrown open last night. Not a soul was present during the evening, and their solitude suggested the grim appropriateness of the rooms as a place to receive the Democratic corpse, which has remained unburied since the Baltimore Convention. The defunct carcass will be waked at this place until the funeral takes place in November.

Last evening the citizens of the First and Second Districts of Castleton, Staten Island, held a mass-meeting in the Assembly Rooms, New-Brighton, Hon. Mr. Judd, presiding. The following prominent residents, forming a Committee on Organization, were present: Messrs. Cunliffe, Smith, Haggerty, Waters, Oppenshaw, Buckland and Miller. Speeches were made by prominent speakers, and a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The Document Mr. Greeley Can't Bear to Have Published.

It Reveals the Rebel Plots for an Insurrection in the North, for Firing Northern Merchant Vessels and for Burning Northern Cities.

Agents Hired and Money Paid for these Purposes.

"Papers that Would Utterly Ruin and Destroy Prominent Men in the North."

Official Report of the Rebel Agent Whom Greeley Went to Visit in Canada.

How Greeley, in Conference with the Rebels, Helped the Rebel Cause.

We publish below in full, the report of Jacob Thompson, the rebel agent in Canada during the year 1864. It will be readily seen by it why Mr. Greeley's organ does not desire its publication as a campaign document by the Republican Congressional Committee. That Mr. Greeley is afraid of it, is to be seen from the following, which appeared in the *Tribune* yesterday morning:

"So it seems that the rebel archives, purchased by the Government for $75,000, are to be published as a campaign document by the Grant party. There has been already a great deal of history-writing at public expense, of which the most shining example is Mr. Badeau's use of War Department records and clerks in making his eminent work. But this rare and new publication is a new attempt 'to fire the Northern heart' for the net sum of $75,000. The slender pretext, that the purchase of the documents was made so that the treason of rebel claimants for damages from the Government might be exposed, disappears. *It is intended to reopen the old sore again; we are to have the city-burning, the well-poisoning, and the contagion-spreading business all retold, for fear people might forget there had been a war, and make up their minds to live at peace with their countrymen. Is this worth while? Must these dead-and-gone quarrels be revived everlastingly that demagogues may thrive?*"

No one who reads the document will doubt that it is "worth while" to make it public, and for these reasons:

1. It is the first conclusive direct evidence of the connivance of Democratic leaders with the rebel scheme of a Northern insurrection, showing, as it does, that they were furnished with large sums of money, which were used in furthering peace meetings, in purchasing arms, and in perfecting the concerted plan for violent resistance to the drafts.

2. It is the first conclusive, direct evidence of the responsibility of the rebel Government for the infernal plots to burn New-York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and other Northern cities, showing, as it does, that money was paid to those engaged in this hellish business, and that some of them bore commissions in the rebel army.

3. It is conclusive, direct evidence, that the success of the Democratic ticket in 1864 was regarded by the rebel Government as equivalent to Confederate victories, and that to that success the peace conference sought by Horace Greeley was known by the rebel Government to contribute largely.

Finally, it shows that the rebel-Democratic efforts at aiding the rebel cause in the North took place at the same time, and probably in concert with Mr. Greeley's attempt to defeat Mr. Lincoln's election by proposing his withdrawal from the canvass. This he did in the following letter, addressed to the Governors of the loyal States:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

Hon. ——— ———:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors, for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment, is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?

2. In your judgment, can your own State be carried for Mr. Lincoln?

3. In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the *Tribune*, (and two others.)

Is it any wonder that Mr. Greeley shrinks in terror from the publication of documents containing such revelations as this does?

The letter, as given below, is from a photographic copy of the original, which is indorsed with Benjamin's initials. It may, therefore, be implicitly relied on:

[Rec'd Feb. 13, '65, J. P. B.]

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State:

SIR: Several times have I attempted to send you communications, but I have no assurance that any one of them has been received. I have relaxed no effort to carry out the objects the Government had in view in sending me here. I had hoped at different times to have accomplished more, but still I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events, we have afforded the North-western States the amplest opportunity to throw off the galling dynasty at Washington, and openly to take ground in favor of State rights and civil liberty. This fact must satisfy the large class of discontents at home of the readiness and willingness of the Administration to avail itself of every proffered assistance in our great struggle for independence. On my arrival here I heard that there was such an organization as the order of the "Sons of Liberty" in the Northern States, and my first effort was to learn its strength, its principles and its objects, and, if possible, to put myself in communication with its leading spirits. This was effected without much difficulty or delay. I was received among them with cordiality, and the greatest confidence at once extended to me. The number of its members was large, but not so great as Mr. Holt, in his official report, represented it to be. Its objects were political. Its principles were that the Government was based on the consent of the parties to it; that the States were the parties, and were sovereign; that there was no authority in the General Government to coerce a seceding State. The resolutions of 1798 and 1799 were set forth as presenting the true theory of the Government. Its organization was essentially military; it had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of regiments, of companies. In the month of June last, the universal feeling among its members, leaders and privates was that it was useless to hold a Presidential election; Lincoln had the power, and would certainly re-elect himself, and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertained and freely expressed that by a bold, vigorous and concerted movement, the three great North-western States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio could be seized and held. This being done, the States of Kentucky and Missouri could easily be lifted from their prostrate condition and placed on their feet, and this in sixty days would end the war. While everything was moving on smoothly to a supposed successful consummation, the first interruption in the calculation was the postponement of the meeting of the Democratic Convention from the 4th of July to the 29th of August; but preparations still went on, and in one of the States the 20th of July was fixed as the day for a movement. But, before the day arrived, a general Council of the Order from different States was called, and it was thought the movement on the 20th of July would be premature, and the 16th of August was fixed upon for a general uprising. This postponement was insisted upon the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public *peace* meetings were made—one at Peoria, one at Springfield, and one at Chicago on the 16th. The first one was at Peoria, and, to make it a success, I agreed that so much money as was necessary would be furnished by me. It was held, and was a decided success. The vast multitudes who attended seemed to be swayed but by one leading idea—peace. The friends were encouraged and strengthened, and seemed anxious for the day when they would do something to hasten them to the great goal of peace. About this time that correspondence between our friends and Horace Greeley made its appearance. Lincoln's manifesto shocked the country. The belief, in some way, prevailed over the North that the South would agree to a reconstruction, and the politicians, especially the leading ones, conceived the idea that on such an issue Lincoln could be beaten at the ballot-box; at all events, they argued that the trial of the ballot-box should be made before a resort to force, always a *dernier resort*. The Springfield meeting came off, but it was apparent that the fire exhibited at Peoria had already diminished. The whole tone of the speakers was that the people must rely on the ballot-box for redress of grievances; the nerves of the leaders of the order began to relax. About this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianapolis, which was discovered and some of the leading men were changed with the design to arm the members of the order for treasonable purposes. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Bullitt and Dr. Kalfus were arrested and sent to Memphis. The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. McDonald, candidate for Governor of Indiana, and believing that it would mar his prospects for election unless prevented, he threatened to expose all the parties engaged unless the project was abandoned. Thus the day passed by and nothing was done. The Chicago Convention came, the crowd was immense, the feeling was unanimous for peace, a general impression prevailed that a reconstruction could be had and that it was necessary to so far pander to the military feeling as to take Gen. McClellan to secure a certain success. This nomination followed as it was, by divers disclosures and arrests of persons, prominent members, totally demoralized the "Sons of Liberty." The feeling with the masses is as strong as ever—they are true, brave, and I believe willing and ready but they have no leaders. The vigilance of the Administration, its large detective force, the large bounties paid for treachery and the respectable men who have yielded to the temptation, added to the large military force stationed in those States, make organization and preparation almost an impossibility. A large sum of money has been expended in fostering and furthering these operations, and it now seems to have been to little profit. But in reviewing the past I do not see how it could have been avoided, nor has it been spent altogether in vain. The apprehensions of the enemy have caused him to bring back and keep from the field in front, at least 60,000 to watch and browbeat the people at home. In this view of the subject, the same amount of money has effected so much in no other quarter since the commencement of the war. In July last, Capt. Chas. H. Cole, of Gen. Forrest's command, made his escape from prison. He represented to me that he had been appointed a lieutenant in our navy; I sent him around the lakes, with instructions to go as a lower deck passenger, to familiarize himself with all the channels, and different approaches to the several harbors, the strength of each place, the depositaries of coal, and especially to learn all that he could about the war steamer Michigan, and devise some plan for her capture or destruction. This duty he performed very satisfactorily. He was then instructed to return and put himself in communication with the officers of the Michigan, and, feeling his way, to endeavor to purchase the boat from its officers. For a time, he thought he would succeed in this if he could give the guarantees of payment of the sums stipulated, but, by degrees, the question was dropped, and he asked permission to organize a force, board and take her. This was given, and Acting Master John Y. Beall was sent him to aid in the organization and in carrying out the enterprise. Their plan was well conceived, and held out the promise of success. It had been previously ascertained from escaped prisoners from Johnson's Island that an organization existed among the prisoners on the island for the purpose of surprising the guard and capturing the island. The presence of the steamer Michigan, which carried fourteen guns, was the only obstacle. Secret communications were had by which they were advised that on the night of the 19th of September an attempt to seize the Michigan would be made. On that night Capt. Cole, who had previously established the friendliest relations with the officers of the steamer, was to have a wine-drinking with them on board, and at a given hour Acting Master Beall was to appear on a boat, to be obtained for that purpose, with a sufficient body of Confedearte soldiers to board and take the steamer. Should they capture the steamer, a cannon-shot sent through the officers quarters on Johnson's Island was to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release had come. Should they take the island, boats were to be improvised and Sandusky was to be attacked; if taken, the prisoners were to be mounted, and make for Cleveland, the boats co-operating, and from Cleveland the prisoners were to make Wheeling, and thence to Virginia. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the Michigan. On the evening of the 19th, by some treachery, Cole was arrested, and the messenger who was to meet Acting Master Beall at Kelly's Island did not reach him. Disappointed, but nothing daunted, Acting Master Beall, having possession of the Philo Parsons, passenger steamer from Detroit to Sandusky, went on his way toward Johnson's Island. Having landed at Middle Bas Island to secure a supply of wood, the steamer Island Queen, with a large number of passengers and thirty-two soldiers, came up alongside and lashed herself to the Parsons. An attack was at once resolved upon. The passengers and soldiers were soon made prisoners, and the boat delivered up to our men. The soldiers were regularly paroled, the passengers were left on the island, having given their promise not to leave for twenty-four hours, and the boat was towed out into the lake and sunk. The Parsons was then steered directly for the Bay of Sandusky. Here the men, from certain reasons not altogether satisfactory, but possibly fortunately, refused to make the attack on the Michigan. Beall returned, landed at Sandwich, C. W., and the men scattered through the country. Most of them have returned to the Confederate States, but a few days since acting Master Bennet G. Burley was arrested, and the trial is now going on for his delivery under the Extradition treaty. If we had Cole's, Beall's, or his own commission, I should not fear the result; as it is, they will have to prove that they acted under my order, and that will in all probability secure his release, but it may lead to my expulsion from the Provinces—at least, I have it from a reliable source that this last proposition has been pressed upon the Canadian authorities, and they have considered it. Should the course of events take this direction, unadvised by you, I shall consider it my duty to remain where I am and abide the issue. I should prefer, if it be possible, to have your views on the subject. Capt. Cole is still a prisoner on Johnson's Island. In obedience to your suggestion, as far as it was practicable, soon after my arrival here I urged the people in the North to convert their paper-money into gold and withdraw it from the market. I am satisfied this policy was adopted and carried into effect, to some extent, but how extensively I am unable to state. What effect it had on the gold market it is impossible to estimate, but certain it is that gold continued to appreciate until it went to 290. The high price may have tempted many to change their policy, because afterward gold fell in the market to 150. When it was about 180, and exportation of gold was so small that there appeared to be but little or no demand for it, Mr. John Porterfield, formerly a banker in Nashville, but now a resident of Montreal, was furnished with $100,000, and instructed to proceed to New-York to carry out a financial policy of his own conception, which consisted in the purchase of gold and exporting the same, selling it for sterling bills of exchange, and then again converting his exchange into gold. This process involved a certain loss, the cost of transhipment. He was instructed by Mr. Clay and myself to go on with his policy until he had expended $25,000, with which he supposed he would ship directly $5,000,000, and induce others to ship much more, and then, if the effect upon the gold market was not very perceptible, he was to desist, and return to Canada, and restore the money unexpended. By his last report he had caused the shipment of more than two millions of gold at an expense of less than $10,000; but it seems that a Mr. Lyons, who had been a former partner of Porterfield, was arrested by Gen. Butler on the ground that he was exporting gold, and, although Mr. Lyons had no connection with Mr. Porterfield in this transaction, yet he thought it prudent to return to Canada, and, while he retains the unexpended balance of the $25,000 to carry out his instructions, he has restored $75,000. I must confess that the first shipment had a marked effect on the market. I am inclined to the opinion that his theory will work great damage and distrust to the Federal finances if vigorously followed up, and if no untoward circumstances should interfere with the operation. Soon after I reached Canada a Mr. Minor Major visited me and represented himself as an accredited agent from the Confederate States to destroy steam-boats on the Mississippi River, and that his operations were suspended for want of means. I advanced to him $2,000 in Federal currency, and soon afterward several boats were burned at St. Louis, involving an immense loss of property to the enemy. He became suspected, as he represented to me, of being the author of this burning, and from that time both he and his men have been hiding, and consequently have done nothing. Money has been advanced to Mr. Churchill, of Cincinnati, to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism in that city. I consider him a true man, and, although as yet he has effected but little, I am in constant expectation of hearing of effective work in that quarter.

Previous to the arrival of Lieut. Col. Martin and Lieut. Headly, bringing an unsigned note from you, all the different places where our prisoners are confined—Camp Douglas, Rock Island, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Elmira, had been thoroughly examined, and the conclusion was forced upon us that all efforts to release them, without an outside co-operation, would bring disaster upon the prisoners and result in no good. All projects of that sort were abandoned, except that at Camp Douglas, where Capt. Hines still believed he could effect their release. We yielded to his firmness, zeal and persistence, and his plans were plausible, but treachery defeated him before his well-laid schemes were developed. Having nothing else on hand, Col. Martin expressed a wish to organize a corps to burn New-York City. He was allowed to do so, and a most daring attempt has been made to fire that City; but their reliance on the Greek fire has proved a misfortune; it cannot be depended on as an agent in such work. I have no faith whatever in it, and no attempt shall hereafter be made, under my general directions, with any such materials. I knew nothing whatever of the raid on St. Albans until after it transpired. Desiring to have a boat on whose Captain and crew reliance could be placed, and on board of which arms could be sent to convenient points for arming such vessels as could be seized for operations on the lakes, I aided Dr. James T. Bates, of Kentucky, an old steam-boat Captain, in the purchase of the steamer Georgian. She had scarcely been transferred, when the story went abroad that she had been purchased and armed for the purpose of sinking the Michigan, releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and destroying the shipping on the lakes and the cities on their margin. The wildest consternation prevailed in all the border cities. At Buffalo two tugs had cannon placed on board; four regiments of soldiers were sent there, two of them represented to have been drawn from the Army of Virginia. Bells were rung at Detroit, and churches broken up on Sunday. The whole lake shore was a scene of wild excitement. Boats were sent out which boarded the Georgian, and found nothing contraband on board; but still the people were incredulous.

The bane and curse of carrying out anything in this country is the surveillance under which we act. Detectives, or those ready to give information, stand at every street corner. Two or three cannot interchange ideas without a reporter. The Presidential election has so demoralized the leaders of the order of the "Sons of Liberty" that a new organization under new leaders has become an absolute necessity. This is now going forward with great vigor and success. The new order is styled the "Order of the Star." There is a general expectation that there will soon be a new draft, and the members swear resistance to another draft. It is purely military, wholly independent of politics and politicians. It is given out among the members that Stonewall Jackson is the founder of the order, and the name has its significance from the stars on the collars of Southern officers. There is no ground to doubt that the masses to *a large extent of the North*, are brave and true, and believe Lincoln a tyrant and usurper. During my stay in Canada, a great amount of property has been destroyed by burning. The information brought me as to the perpetrators is so conflicting and contradictory, that I am satisfied that nothing can be certainly known. Should claims be presented at the War Office for payment for this kind of work, not one dollar should be advanced on any proof adduced until all the parties concerned may have an opportunity for making out and presenting proof. Several parties claim to have done the work at St. Louis, New-Orleans, Louisville, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and at Cairo. Within the last few days, Dr. K. J. Stewart, of Virginia, has reached this place, and very mysteriously informs me that he has a plan for the execution of something which has received the sanction of the President. He is in want of money, and states to me that you gave him a draft on me for $20,000 in gold, which has been lost on the way. He has sent back to Richmond for a renewal. He has rented a large house and moved his family into it. I cannot doubt his word, but of course I do not feel authorized to advance him money without your authority or that of the President. I have, however, been constrained to advance him $500, in gold, on his written statement that unless the money was in hand, the lives and liberties of high Confederate officers would be imperiled.

Owing to the health of Mr. Clay, we separated at Halifax, and since then we have not lived together, though we have been in consulting distance. As the money was all in my name, which I supposed to be controlled by us jointly, and as he desired to have a sum placed in his hands, at all times subject to his personal control, I transferred to him $93,614, for which I hold his receipts, and for which he promises to account to the proper authorities at home. Including the money turned over to Mr. Clay, all of which he has not yet expended, the entire expenditures as yet on all accounts is about $300,000. I still hold three drafts, for $100,000 each, which have not been collected. Should you think it best for me to return, I would be glad to know in what way you think I had best return with the funds remaining on hand. I infer from your "personal" in the New-York *News* that it is your wish I should remain here for the present, and I shall obey your orders. Indeed, I have so many papers in my possession, which, in the hands of the enemy, would utterly ruin and destroy very many of the prominent men in the North, that a due sense of my obligation to them will force on me the extremest caution in my movements.

For the future, discarding all dependence on the organizations in the Northern States, our efforts, in my judgment, should be directed to inducing those who are conscripted in the North, and who utterly refuse to join the army to fight against the Confederate States, to make their way South to join our service. It is believed by many that at least a number sufficient to make up a division may be secured in this way for our service before Spring, especially if our army opens up a road to the Ohio. Some are now on their way to Corinth, which at present is the point of rendezvous. Also to operate on their railroads, and force the enemy to keep up a guard on all their roads, which will require a large standing army at home, and to burn wherever it is practicable, and thus make the men of property feel their insecurity, and tire them out with the war. The attempt on New-York has produced a great panic, which will not subside at their bidding. This letter, though long, does not, I am aware, report many things of minor importance which have occurred during my sojourn in Canada; but I shall omit them at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Large and Enthusiastic Grant and Wilson Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—The Republicans of the central counties are rapidly organizing and wheeling into line for Grant and Wilson. The constant stream of malignant personal assault upon President Grant is arousing a feeling of hot indignation, which is producing excellent results. Last night the most enthusiastic and determined Republican meeting ever held in Rome, filled the hall to overflowing, and resulted in a Grant and Wilson club, of which M. D. Barnett was chosen President, with a Vice-President from each Ward. Five Democrats from one Ward presented their names as members of the Club, and promised fifteen more. At New-York Mills, to-night, another strong club was organized among the operatives of that enterprising locality. Next Monday night a rousing meeting will be held at Watertown to open the campaign in the Twenty-first District. A call is out with eight hundred signatures to form a Grant and Wilson club, and the strength of the movement already frightens the handful of Greeleyites in that vicinity. Last night at this point the Greeleyites attempted to organize; they hired one of the largest halls, and had exactly twenty men present. This shows the calibre of the movement here where they have claimed all the way from 350 to 1,000 adherents.

GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

Further Proofs of His Long-Continued Bargaining with Democrats for the Nomination—How His Personal Organ Dodges the Issue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

The *Republican* reprints today the *Tribune's* authorized statement concerning Mr. Greeley's alleged part in the negotiation with the Democrats for the Presidential nomination; and replies, with analysis, that no assertion it has made is contradicted by the *Tribune*, but that the whole is substantially admitted. It repeats with greater emphasis its statements of Mr. Carmichael, of Unadilla, whom it has heard from today, and pronounced him not only the originator, by Seymour's help, of Greeley at Cincinnati, but the author of the tariff plank of the platform that was adopted. It reaffirms its statement that Mr. Greeley expressed himself by letter in favor of paying pensions to disabled Confederate soldiers, and declares that Mr. Greeley invited Mr. Carmichael, by letter, to come to New-York to talk over political issues. That Mr. Greeley then consented to be a Democratic candidate for President, provided Mr. Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him. It reasserts that Mr. Greeley proposed by letter that a Democrat should go to Cincinnati in his interest, and said also in a letter that it was not yet time to get up the proposed meeting in Otsego for him. It reaffirms its assertions of correspondence between Seymour and Hutchins, and proposes to give such other and further verification as may be required to set the question at rest. It republishes prominently the narrative, certified statements, synopsis of letters and the affidavits, with an explanation of the manner in which the State of New-York was carried by the Democrats for Greeley in the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions.

The *Republican* mentions the fact that a dispatch, forwarded by it as a member of the Associated Press, failed to appear in the State journals for which it was intended, which dispatch related to the nature of the disclosures. A telegram of today purports to contradict it.

The Straight Democrats and Labor Reformers.

As already noted, the Chairman of the Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, Ohio, that nominated Judge Davis and Gov. Parker for President and Vice-President, has, in consequence of the declination of those gentlemen and the disinclination of the party to be led by the nose into the ranks of the Greeley crowd, called upon the delegates to reassemble in this City on the 30th inst. Alluding to this new call, the Washington *Chronicle* says: "It is thought by those well posted in the movement that Gen. Thomas Ewing, a Democrat of the straightest sect, will be nominated for President by the recalled Convention, as he was the favorite at Columbus, but was defeated by Judge Davis' friends. His nomination at New-York will please both the Labor Reformers and straight Democrats, all of whom are determined not to support the Liberal ticket. Gen. Ewing is a brother of Mrs. Gen. Sherman and son of the late Thomas Ewing, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison, and Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor."

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Senator Wilson's Great Speech at Beaufort.

The Republicans Sure to Carry the State—Glorious Work of the Party of Freedom—A Glance at the Democracy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MOREHEAD CITY, Sunday, July 21, 1872.

Lest some one who has had the misfortune to be cast upon these sands may suppose that I have dated this letter with "intent to deceive," I will frankly state that this is not a city; on the contrary, it is a wilderness, which has not even the recommendation of "howling." The best of sea-side resorts are only aggravations to the average man, and what this is may be imagined when I say distinctly that this is one of the worst. It is nothing more than a dozen dilapidated houses scattered about that basin of the sea which is entered through Old Topsail Inlet, and on which, on the opposite, is the old dozing town of Beaufort, which gained some notoriety as a coaling station for our blockaders during the war. One of the straggling, decrepit houses which make up Morehead City is a "watering-place," and I desire to say nothing more about it than that if I had come here for pleasure I would have been woefully disappointed. Coming on business, I had the enjoyment of wondering at the stupidity of the men and women who had left comfortable homes to burrow in its holes, called bedrooms, and to commiserate the luckless children who had been brought hither by their unreflecting parents.

I was forced here by the necessity of reaching the scene of operations of that apostle of freedom, Hon. Henry Wilson, the Republican candidate for Vice-President. At Greensboro and Charlotte, which are swept by the cool pure air of the mountains, I had heard of his triumphal progress, and to witness it I was forced to descend to the clamminess of the sea and the noxious vapors of the marshes that fringe it all along the North Carolina coast. The journey by rail is 227 miles, and occupied nineteen hours, which is about the average of twelve miles per hour, which is the rate prescribed by law or inexorable usage for the railroads of this State. There is the compensation, however, that one has plenty of time to pick up observations en route, and this amounts to a great deal on a tour of political prospecting.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

With these means, of which I made full use, previous impressions concerning the probable result of the pending struggle were confirmed. I met many who have made it a business for weeks past to talk politics to the people of the Old North State, who are so extremely patient under the infliction that one candidate for a county office going to keep an appointment found only three colored and two white electors on hand, yet addressed them for three hours with an impassioned fervor, and at the close had the satisfaction of finding his audience of the same size; if no one else had arrived, none of the original hearers had departed. Indeed, no one in North Carolina ever departs from a place where there is the slightest possibility of hearing a political speech, and if John Cochrane had only known of this peculiarity in time, he might have inflicted his longest harangue upon a long-suffering race with the utmost confidence that it would be heard. Sometimes the harangues here are too interesting to be tedious, for on my journey I heard of a meeting in one county of all the candidates for local offices for joint discussion, where ugly questions were asked as to the whereabouts of property which belonged to the Confederate Government at the time of the collapse, and where every Democratic candidate was obliged to rise to a personal explanation in consequence of charges that he was either a thief, forger, falsifier, or debauchee, but the favorite charge was larceny. From the description of this scene which was given me, it must have been extremely interesting, and I do not wonder that more than a hundred people remained in attendance upon it for eight hours. It would be too much, however, to expect this sort of thing on every occasion, and the persistence of the people in listening to the ordinary interminable political speeches is both amazing and amusing.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

There is no reason to suppose that these long talks are bearing fruit, but I obtained facts while flying to the sea at the rate of twelve miles per hour, which show that the Republican Party is steadily gaining ground in the State. One gentleman informed me that he has traversed seventy-two of the ninety-two counties of the State, and he is confident, from all the indications of popular sentiment which he gathered, that the Republican Party will carry the State by from 12,000 to 15,000. He was able from his lists to give the names of hundreds of men who have never before voted the Republican ticket, but who can be depended on to do so on the 1st of August. Another gentleman, whose intimate acquaintance with the people was confined to the Second and part of the First Congressional Districts, told the same story, and was able to give such details as justified the faith that was in him. I learned further while on this journey that the Republican Party is admirably organized, and everywhere in the State ready for action. As a sample of how completely the situation has been mastered, I may mention that Senator Pool has lists of the voters by townships, instead of counties, and is fully advised of the probable vote of each one of these 900 districts of the State. By local organizations, all timid or half converted electors are being reached, and if there were plenty of money here for legitimate expenses, I have no doubt that the Republican majority would reach 20,000. That it will not do so will be wholly due to the lack of means for proper expenses.

SENATOR WILSON'S WORK.

That something of moment is being done is owing wholly to the efforts of such men as Senator Wilson, who is just concluding his labors in the State, which commenced on Wednesday with a very large meeting at Wilson, and have been continued since by vast gatherings at Wilmington, Newbern and Beaufort. The two latter were held yesterday, and at Newbern twenty-five hundred people were assembled, and listened with marked attention to the orator. In the evening he spoke at Beaufort to a large crowd and with great effect, notwithstanding the efforts of some Democratic ruffians to disturb the meeting. The following is the speech he delivered on this occasion:

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

It is said that there is an uprising of the American people, but whether this be so or not, will be in great part decided by the election here on the 1st of August. If the Democrats carry this State, that will increase their vote outside of North Carolina by many thousands. I say in all frankness to gentlemen supporting the Democratic ticket that if they can carry North Carolina at this election, they will impose upon the Republican Party a difficult task to maintain their control of the Government of the United States; and I say to my Republican friends, if they carry North Carolina, they will add at least a quarter of a million of votes to the Republican Party outside of this State. I say to you, further, that if you carry this State by a decided majority, you will destroy this combination to elect Horace Greeley President of the United States. [Applause.] "All the strength in this combination is in hope! Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Our Democratic friends have been hoping for a long time to obtain control of the Government. They struggled for it in 1868; they have battled for it with great vigor and power since. They have within their ranks men of eminent talents, high personal character and large experience; and I have little respect for the judgment of that man who underrates the strength and power of the Democratic Party. Now, let me say to you here, that in indorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominating Horace Greeley the Democratic Party at Baltimore left principles, ideas, measures, policies, history, character, everything of their past on God's green earth, behind them, and simply clung to the hope that this sacrifice would give them control of the Government. Now, gentlemen, let me tell you that this sacrifice is to be in vain. They seek here to create the impression that they are to have great gains in the North, but in the North these gains are said to be in the South; but you cannot find them on any spot of the American Continent. In my opinion there are but two doubtful States in the North and West, and I expect to carry them both. The Democrats tell us they will carry this State by twenty thousand majority. I suppose, if I were to send a telegraphic dispatch to Boston saying that the Republicans will carry this State, that my friends would think I was mistaken for once. But let me say that we will carry North Carolina just as sure as the sun rises and sets every day. [Great applause.] I have no doubt of it, and no doubt that in November we shall carry this country overwhelmingly; and Horace Greeley will not receive over one hundred of the three hundred and sixty-six electoral votes. [Applause.]

Why should we not carry the country? Let us look at it. We do not claim that the Republicans have not made mistakes in administering the Government; we are only poor, fallible men, and we have made mistakes, but there are standards by which we measure men and parties which are infallible, and which history has accepted and established. Now, let us judge the Republican Party by these standards. Take patriotism, devotion to and sacrifice for country, and the Republican Party stands before the nation unquestioned. It has been loyal liberty, and it has buried during four years of bloody war three hundred and fifty thousand men to maintain the Government of this country and the Union of these States upon the basis of freedom. [Applause.] Measured by this standard, no party ever had a more brilliant record. There is another standard, that of liberty. Liberty for all, equal, universal, impartial liberty for all classes of mankind, without distinction of race, color or birth, and on that question the Republican Party stands unchallenged. Almighty God brought it into existence in answer to the hopes, the wishes, the prayers of the noblest and finest men that ever trod the North American Continent, aye and women, too! The Republican Party carried the banner of liberty, and when, in 1860, it elected Abraham Lincoln, one of the grandest characters ever yet developed in history, a man of gigantic intellect, superior to any in his own party or any other; when it elected this man President of the United States, and the Southern skies were darkened with the banners of insurrection, the Republican Party appealed to the country and to God, and after four bloody years crushed out, stamped out and trampled down that rebellion, and maintained not only the supremacy of the Government, but the unity of these States. Measured then by the standard of liberty, what did it do? It made five millions of men free. [Great applause.] It has been said that a great Englishman went to his God with the broken fetters of slaves! The Republican Party stands before the nation with the broken fetters of five millions of human beings. It did not stop with striking off the fetters of slaves: it held the doctrine that the poorest man and the blackest man is the peer of the whitest and the richest. It did more than emancipate these people. It gave them civil and political rights until now the poorest black man before me is the peer of the grandest and proudest of the former dominant race. This is a great, grand, glorious record. Fellow-citizens the Republican Party stands today as a rock, apologizing to nobody on God's green earth. Take the standards of justice, humanity, Christian civilization, and no party since creation can stand an equal test. Nearly all the worth, intelligence, refinement of the land are with us, and our roll-call has such names as all of our great poets, leading lawyers, philosophers, merchants, mechanics, those who sail our ships and build our railroads. With such a roster why need we apologize for what such men have approved and supported. This party has been always right and never more right than when it passed and enforced the Kuklux law, which has been so severely criticised. They tell us we had not the power to pass such a law. Why, the Fourteenth Amendment not only gives the power but was intended to give it. The Government was clothed by it with ample authority to protect all American citizens in all places at home and abroad. Had we failed to exercise that power we should have failed in our duty. In the language of Horace Greeley, the Democratic candidate for President, we ought to have been wiped from the face of this earth. [Applause.] Let me say a word about this law. We have nothing to conceal about it. Our ears were pained, our souls made sick for two or three years by the doings of these secret political organizations in the Southern country. You may think that we did not know of them. We knew a great deal more than you did yourselves. I can tell that hundreds of men in your Kuklux Klans revealed your deeds to us. Now after these things there was a contest in Congress concerning the necessity of legislation which I thought was imperative. You may call it centralization or what you please. I believe that it is the duty of government, both municipal and State, to protect citizens in life and liberty, but if either or both neglect that duty it is the bounden duty of the Federal Government to do it. Now when this matter was pending Horace Greeley appeared in Washington, earnest, grim, determined, and inquired into it, and afterward sat down and wrote home a leader for his paper, in which the declaration was plainly made that it is the duty of the Government to pass and enforce this law, and that if it failed to do it, that it ought to be abolished from the face of the earth. Then President Grant sent a short message to Congress, saying that he did not desire additional power, but the condition of the country seemed to require that something should be done, and saying he would enforce any law that Congress might pass. Then we passed the Kuklux bill, which has been humanely and properly enforced, I trust, and if it has not, somebody has not done their duty. And what is the result? If this organization has not been disbanded—and I know that it has not—it is broken, and let me say to you, carry your State, maintain the Republican organization intact, and you will do very much to cause these Klans to finally disappear.

They tell us that our mission is accomplished, our work all done, and that it is time for the Republican Party to die. Why should this great party die? This party of emancipation, justice and humanity? Who is to take its place? You know and I know that the Democratic Party for a generation carried the banners of slavery, that it sought to make human bondage the corner-stone of government. Now certainly, the work of the Republican Party is not all done until it has converted the Democratic Party from these ideas. Now, gentlemen, I stand by the Republican Party as an organization of the highest, noblest, purest and best sentiments of the American people. In saying this I do not mean to undervalue the Democratic Party. It has in its ranks also men of high ability and character, and I thank God that it has. I hope the time will never come when there will be a party in this country without good and noble men within its ranks. I hope the time will never come when there will be a division of parties in this country upon a basis of race or condition, but I say to you, my colored friends, stand firm in defense of the principles which made you free, and I say to every white man not to do aught against these principles. Be just, if not generous, and accord to others what you ask for yourselves. I would be ashamed to look any man in the face to whom I had denied rights which I had sought for myself. I believe that God made me; that Christ died for me; that every man is my neighbor, and is entitled to rights equal to those which I enjoy. I believe that everybody has the right to make himself as great as he can, and to prepare himself for the great hereafter. That is the work of life, and it is our mission to lift up mankind to this high purpose. Our party came into existence to accomplish this mighty work, and while yet some of it remains to be done, we are told this organization ought to die and give way to something else. To what? Is the Democratic Party fit to take the Government? Has it been fit for the last dozen years? No, it knows that it has not, and it went to Baltimore to adopt the Cincinnati platform, which disowns everything that party has maintained for forty years, and takes Horace Greeley for its candidate. Gentlemen, I have nothing to say about Greeley. I know him, and I know Mr. Brown, with whom I served in the Senate during the years of the rebellion. I have nothing to say against either, but how in the world a man in North Carolina who opposed the Republican Party in 1856 and in 1860, and who went into the rebellion to maintain ideas and principles that he believed were true and honorable and felt that the glory of North Carolina was involved in their success, how he can vote for that platform and for Horace Greeley passes my comprehension.

As to others, they may find justification in the new pledges of the Democratic Party, but I must be pardoned if I do not take words alone. I have lived too long to take the promises of men or parties. Holy Writ tells us that the tree is known by its fruits. Now the Democracy have no fruits to offer. Everything that they did before the war has died, and there is nothing in the statute books that they put there. Their record for the last twelve years is but fighting from one lost battle to another, retreating from one false position to another. They have always taken the side of inhumanity, and after their disgraceful past they have sought to regain power by indorsing the action of not more than fifty thousand Republicans, for I will stake my life there are no more who support Horace Greeley. Among these fifty thousand are some good men led astray by false ideas, but many more soured by loss of positions they were not fit to hold, or by failure to get positions which they did not deserve. The platform and candidates of these men, who, as a mass, represented nothing that is ennobling, were taken by the Democratic Party at Baltimore. This trick will fail. Take this State. I have been here several days, and traveled many miles, yet I have not found a single Republican who is for Greeley, but I have seen many Democrats who are for Grant. If you carry this State by ten thousand majority, as you easily can, there will be a great many sick Democrats. They will see there is no chance for this strangest of all political combinations to succeed, and they will wash their hands of it. There are hundreds of men in the Democratic Party whom we want in the Republican Party. We want more white men in our ranks. The country cannot be governed by a few colored people, nor by a few emigrants, nor by the few men who, at the close of the war, stepped forth nobly in defense of liberty. We want thousands and tens of thousands; we want two or three hundred thousand, at least, of the fair-minded, honest white men of the South, who desire to advance the interests of the whole country, so that we cannot place the Government of the country upon the basis of the whole people.

We want this because it is certain that we are to continue in the Government. The business men of the country, the great financial interests of the land, and all those engaged in the every-day affairs of life, cannot afford that this combination shall succeed. And so I say here to-night to you in the Democratic Party, we want you in our ranks, and as your party has abandoned your old principles, your old ideas, and taken up a recreant Republican for President, why our platform is broad enough for you to stand upon, and Gen. Grant is a man great enough and wise enough for you to vote for. If you vote for him, you will vote for the most illustrious man in the country, who a hundred years hence will have more lines in history than any living American. The Republican Party has made this nation prosperous at home and respected abroad. We want to continue this great mission. We want to make North Carolina and all the waste places of the South to bloom and blossom as the rose from the mountains to the sea. To accomplish this, to finally bind up the nation's wounds, we want your votes. We want them to harmonize the country—to make the Democrats feel themselves a part of the governing power of the nation—for I assure you here to-night that the chances are 999 out of 1,000 that Gen. Grant will be re-elected and that the Republican Party will continue in control of the Government during the next four years. [Great applause.]

To you all, and especially to my colored fellow-citizens, I address these words. We have never met before, and probably never will meet again. Now, I tell you that you have the prayers and sympathies of all good people in the North, and we want you to be as inflexible and as obstinate in defense of your rights as a block of hewn granite, to be industrious, to learn to read, to cultivate your minds and your hearts, and to never harbor a thought of revenge against the men who once held you in slavery. ["We don't," from the colored men.] It was a system inherited from the system, and it has gone down in the fire and blood of Almighty God's greatest convulsion:

"Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act, act in the living present:
Heart within, and God o'erhead."

I want to ask you colored men of the South to be temperate, learn to read, engage in all the useful occupations of life, that you will acquire lands and build yourselves homes. I hope you will be true, faithful, and thus live down the prejudices now arrayed against you, and show yourselves worthy of the high privileges which have been conferred upon you. I believe that you have so lived, and that is the belief of many noble men of the North and South. May God bless and prosper you, one and all, is the prayer of my heart to-night, and will be until it ceases to beat. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's address Col. Warwick, of New-York, was introduced by Mr. Leonidas J. Moore, the Chairman, and he made a vigorous address in behalf of the Republican Party, which awakened the greatest enthusiasm in his audience. When he had finished, which was at a late hour, the meeting adjourned with lusty cheers for Grant and Wilson. E. C.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Slaughter-House Business—The New-York Rendering Company—Full Reports from All Departments.

The Board of Health held its regular weekly meeting yesterday, Commissioner Bosworth, President, in the chair. On recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, it was resolved by the Board to revoke the permits for slaughtering animals which had been granted to the following persons: Thomas McKeboe, No. 694 Eleventh-avenue; J. J. Dowling, No. 651 Eleventh-avenue; M. Driscoll, No. 606 West Forty-seventh-street; J. D. Haley, of No. 610 West Forty-seventh-street.

The report of Commissioner Gross on the disinfection of street gutters shows that, during the last week, forty-five miles of gutters were disinfected, at a cost of $192 95—the amount expended thus far being $907.

An extensively-signed complaint was received, asserting that the stench from the boat of the New-York Rendering Company, while passing up and down the river, is intolerable. Assistant Health Inspector Stiles had been detailed by the City Sanitary Inspector to make a report on this subject, and the result of his investigations was read to the Board. The report made some extraordinary assertions, among others, that, although there were thirty carcasses of horses and 800 barrels of offal rendered on the boat while he was on board, the Inspector smelt nothing, and said, further, that it was impossible for any one to detect anything disagreeable. The report was received with incredulity, Mr. Smith remarking that he did not believe a word of it. It was referred to a special Committee, consisting of the Sanitary Committee and the President of the Board.

The following reports were received:

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report of the work of the different bureaus for the week ending July 20, 1872:

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 7,612 inspections by the Health Inspectors, viz.: 24 public buildings, 4,183 tenement-houses, 869 private dwellings, 226 other dwellings, 175 manufactories and work-shops, 42 stores and warehouses, 234 stables, 19 fat-rendering establishments, 73 slaughter-houses, 2 rag-houses, 1 mill, 3 pork-packing establishments, 134 sunken and vacant lots, 1 dangerous building, 163 yards, courts and areas, 286 cellars and basements, 137 waste-pipes and drains, 852 privies and water-closets, 42 streets, gutters and side-walks, 35 dangerous stairways, 5 ferry-houses, 7 piers and bulkheads, 1 vessel, 5 street culverts and sewers, 4 piggeries, 27 other nuisances, 56 markets and market-places, 6 cisterns and cess-pools, and 15 visits of the Health Inspectors to cases of contagious disease.

The number of reports thereon received from the Health Inspectors was 948. During the week 160 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. The disinfecting corps have visited 14 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 12 houses, 12 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Eight cases of small-pox have been removed to the hospital. One hundred and ninety-six privy sinks and cess-pools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits of the Board, and 661 loads of night soil removed from the City. Permits have been granted to 59 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health officer of this port. The vaccinating corps have visited 569 families, and performed 239 vaccinations, of which 14 were primary and 225 secondary.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending July 13 and July 20, 1872:

For the week ending July 13—Typhus fever 1, typhoid fever 8, scarlet fever 34, measles 25, diphtheria 7, small-pox 32.

For the week ending July 20—Typhus fever 2, typhoid fever 7, scarlet fever 27, measles 48, diphtheria 5, small-pox 8.

Dr. Chas. P. Russell, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 918 deaths, being a decrease of 138 from the previous week, and an excess of 264 over the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 543 deaths; constitutional, 125; local, 191; developmental, 41, and violent causes, 18. The fatal cases of small-pox decreased from 9 to 6—the lowest weekly mortality from this cause since the week ending Nov. 11, 1871. The deaths by measles increased from 15 to 24; those by diphtheria and croup together, from 8 to 9; those by typhus fever, from 0 to 1; those by typhoid fever, from 4 to 7; those by remittent fever, from 2 to 6, and those by cerebro-spinal fever, from 19 to 21. The deaths by scarlatina declined from 18 to 13; those by whooping-cough, from 10 to 3, and those by diarrheal affections, from 487 to 438. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 73 deaths, and the local respiratory affections 40, against 83 and 36, respectively, in the previous week.

One death was due to hydrophobia, and 12 to the direct effect of solar heat; 46 deaths were certified by Coroners, and 115 occurred in institutions and hospitals. There were 5 suicides and 13 fatal results of accident or negligence; 645 deaths took place in children under five years of age, being 70 per cent. of the total mortality, and 27 in persons of seventy and upward.

The following were the principal meteorological features of the week, as recorded for this Department at the Cooper Union. Maximum temperature, 91°; minimum temperature, 64°; mean temperature, 79.85°, being 1.45° higher than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years; mean reading of barometer, 29,970 inches; mean degree of humidity, 81.18.

The Attorney reports as follows: Number of actions commenced for all causes, 63; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 5; number of judgments obtained in pending actions, 59; number of complaints by Inspectors examined and form of order indorsed thereon, 831; number of such complaints examined and returned for further examination and report, 59.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter-houses of the City as being in a fair sanitary condition.

Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Company of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and condemned as unfit for human food: Sheep, 3; hogs, 17; veal "carcass," 2; veal "bob," 7; lambs, 2; poultry, 72 pounds; beef, 455 pounds, and fish 4,450 pounds.

One Who Will Not Vote for Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the *Weekly Tribune* of the 17th that it (the *Tribune*) seems to exult in quoting the *Evening Post*, in which they say that the *Post* gives to Mr. Greeley the vote of all the subscribers of the *Weekly Tribune*. You will see by this article that my residence is Poultney, Vt., the town in which Mr. Greeley learned his trade and received his education. I am a subscriber of the *Weekly Tribune*, and have been for many years, and yet I cannot vote for him; neither do I think there is one man in ten in this town that has taken the *Tribune*, or that now takes it, that will vote for him.

I have taken considerable pains to inquire how the Republican vote is going in this section, and to the best of my judgment Grant will carry nine-tenths of the Republican Party in this town and vicinity. On the 19th inst. I chanced to be in the town of Crown Point, N. Y. A friend of mine, and a very candid man, being Post-master at this place, was distributing a bundle of New-York *Tribunes*. I said to him, "You seem to have a goodly number of *Tribunes*. How does Greeley stock stand here?" His answer was: "Formerly there were one hundred New-York *Tribunes* taken in this town; now there are only about fifty taken, and," said he, "I do not know of one man that did take it, or now takes it, that will vote for Greeley." There is but one expression among the Republicans in this section; they say he (Greeley), like poor Tray, has fallen into bad company. They dare not risk him with such associates.

AN OLD-LINE REPUBLICAN.

POULTNEY, Vt., Monday, July 22, 1872.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Bright in the House of Commons Once More—A Political Lull.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13, 1872.

Mr. John Bright has not exactly returned to public life yet, but he has taken the first step toward it. He has received a deputation at home, and has made a speech to them, which was, in fact, addressed over their heads to the great public beyond. A number of his admirers in Staffordshire had got up a testimonial to him in the shape of a cabinet containing specimens of the ceramic art, for which this region is famous; and it was proposed that this should be presented to him publicly at a banquet. But Mr. Bright, though his general health is quite restored, and he has appeared several times in the House of Commons, but without speaking, did not feel himself equal to a demonstration of this kind. So it was arranged that the deputation should go to his house, "One Ash," Rochdale privately, and then he made his speech to them. It is said his voice is as good as ever, or at least as good as it has been for some years past, and that, encouraged by this satisfactory rehearsal, it will not be long before he addresses a larger audience. There was nothing new in his speech, and in fact its significance lay in that. It showed that the seclusion and meditation of the last two years have not subdued his temper, or made him more charitable to his antagonists. It is natural, perhaps, that he should think he has always been in the right, and his opponents invariably in the wrong, during his political career, and he has unquestionably good reason to be proud of his part in the free-trade movement, and of the immense benefits it has conferred on the country. Nobody can object to his denunciation of the Corn laws as a "strange and wicked monopoly, that was the centre of a nest of vampires, scarcely inferior to it in evil." But it was hardly worth while to impute personal wickedness to the deluded protectionists. Though on this question they were wrong and the free-traders right is proved by the vast harvests of Chicago and Odessa, which now feed our people, and put famine forever from our doors. But it is possible to be mistaken on a question of political economy without moral depravity. The Corn Law League was a remarkable example of energetic and successful agitation, but it must be remembered that it required all its energy and all the eloquence of Cobden and Bright to work up the country in favor of their principles. It was not the opposition of a mere interested minority that had to be overcome, but the doubts and prejudices of the whole nation. If free-traders are the only good people in the world, there must be a great many bad ones, and the saints will be a select society. Of course Mr. Bright had a fling at his old friends, the House of Lords, as "almost the last refuge of political ignorance and passion," but he might have given them some credit for promptly withdrawing from the absurd position they had taken up in regard to the ballot. A fool who instantly sees and repents his folly is not so very foolish after all. Mr. Bright gave his former colleagues in office a certificate as a "liberal, sagacious and patriotic Government," and he also spoke some just and friendly words about America and the civil war, (no doubt already reported to you by telegraph,) which have found an echo in many hearts. There are others beside myself who will never forget the shame with which they heard Laird cheered in the House of Commons for his boasts about the Alabama; but this was only a passing ebullition of temper, and I do not believe it implied any real ill-will to the United States. There is one aspect of the matter which must not be overlooked—a very small aspect, perhaps, but yet not unimportant. The truth is that the States were not fortunate at that time in their friends over here; a more sour, cantankerous, ill-conditioned set of people it would be difficult to imagine. I am not speaking, of course, of all who espoused the cause of the Union, but only of those who made themselves most prominent and conspicuous on this side, and who went about in society laying down the law, and bullying and brow-beating everybody who did not accept their views without the slightest qualification. The tone taken by the newspapers on the same side was equally unfortunate. The bumptious and bitter intolerance of the so-called "friends of America" had certainly a good deal to do in provoking expressions of opinion which were directed rather against them than against America. You will observe that Mr. Bright has borrowed or adapted the phrase of the German Ambassador—"a generous neutrality." Perhaps this may not quite mean as much as a benevolent neutrality, but a just neutrality would be a more appropriate expression.

A POLITICAL LULL.

Last week there was all sorts of wild rumors as to what the Lords were going to do with the Ballot bill, and what, if they did it, the Government would do to the Lords. But when Monday evening came the Lords showed the white feather. They withdrew their amendment making secret voting optional, and the two Houses are now at peace. There are some petty questions of detail to be adjusted, but practically the bill may be considered passed. It is to be an experimental bill, for eight years only. The question of the Keogh judgment is still impending in the House of Commons. The Government plead that it cannot be discussed until an enormous mass of evidence, which, assuredly, nobody will read, is printed, and they are taking care that it shall not be printed in a hurry. They are, perhaps, right in postponing the debate till the heat and passion of the moment have subsided; but it is awkward that the conduct of a Judge should be regarded as an open question by the Government while he is actually going circuit, with a little army of horse and foot to protect him. Yesterday the Irish Orangemen celebrated the 12th of July with all their traditional insignia and bands playing their favorite tunes; but the day passed off peaceably. This would seem to show the wisdom of repealing the restrictions of the Party Processions act.

All the important Government bills may now be considered safe, and they will make a very fair show for an ordinary session. The remaining weeks of the session will, except for the Keogh business, be quiet enough, and there will be no general election until next year. For want of anything more exciting to talk about, the House of Commons has been raking up an old controversy, and indulging in prophetic speculations as to the electoral arrangements of the next century. The old controversy was that about Gov. Eyre and the Jamaica insurrection of seven years ago. Objection was taken to a vote for Mr. Eyre's law expenses, on the ground that they had already been paid by public subscription. But the Government had nothing to do with the subscription, and as a former Ministry had promised that the costs should be paid, the present Ministry had no discretion in the matter, and it would have established a dangerous precedent if the House of Commons had interposed to compel a Ministerial breach of faith. As for Gov. Eyre himself, there can be no doubt that he erred, but he has suffered for it. He has been disgraced and ruined, and this should appease the most vindictive of his enemies. A man fancies there are robbers at his door, gets into a fight, and keeps on firing his revolver right and left. It is afterward discovered that the disturbers in the first instance had no distinct evil intentions, and that a good many persons had been shot who were merely spectators or passers-by. It might be argued that the timid person who lost his head with such disastrous consequences to other people had some reason to be alarmed; but nothing could be more monstrous than to make a hero of him, and feast him at public banquets with speeches in his honor. This was the mistake committed by Gov. Eyre's admirers. There was much that was excusable, but surely nothing admirable in his panic-stricken behavior. However, the folly of his friends was outdone by the blood-thirsty fanaticism of his opponents, who would like to hang the poor gentleman even now. The House of Commons has supported the Governor, and so Gov. Eyre's expenses will be paid. As for the question of the future, it took the form of a proposal for what is called proportional representation. It is, in fact, a modification of Mr. Hare's well-known scheme of throwing the whole body of elections in the country into one constituency, and allowing them to send in lists of candidates in the order of preference. Each elector would have only one vote, but he would put down as many names as he chose, and when the lists were examined, the surplus votes of candidates who had an absolute majority of a prescribed amount would be distributed among those who stood next on the lists, in the order of their popularity. In this way it is supposed that no votes would be wasted, and that the result would be to produce a House of Commons representing exactly the mind of the country. In Mr. Morrison's bill, which was discussed a few days ago, there are to be some seventy or eighty large constituencies, but in other respects Mr. Hare's plan has been followed. A considerable part of Mr. Morrison's speech was devoted to showing, from American experience, the dangers of electoral districts, and of the caucuses, wire-pulling and gerrymandering to which they led. The objections would, however, apply with greater force to Mr. Morrison's own plan. In the first instance, all sorts of crotchet-mongers and types of extreme opinion, the heroes of the popular fancy at the moment, would have the best chance of being elected. This would create disappointment and disgust, and the bulk of the electors would take refuge in the hands of party managers, and would find themselves obliged to accept the party platform and party ticket. The bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority, only twenty-six members voting for it, and Mr. Morrison observed that he did not expect the system would be understood or appreciated for some years to come.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Great International Exposition in Vienna—The Work to be Done—Where Applications Should be Made.

Since the year 1851, when the late Prince Albert first originated the World's Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, London, other countries beside Great Britain have taken up the same idea, and in each case the expositions have been satisfactory to the projectors and to the public at large. In 1867 the late Emperor of the French erected a grand exposition on the Champs de Mars, and it was visited by tourists from every part of the world, and at the present time there is another international exhibition on a smaller scale in London. Austria, determined not to be backward in the movement, is the next country in which an international exhibition will be held, and the Austrian Government have resolved, that in the Spring of 1873, they will erect a building in Vienna double the size of the one built in Paris in 1867, and will make it the greatest on record. Particular attention will be given to the special productions of the various nations, and it is expected that the different Governments will give the matter their attention, and facilitate the manufacturers in the transportation of their merchandise.

The Commissioners at Vienna are especially desirous that the United States, a country so famous for its mechanism, should occupy a prominent place in the exposition, and United States Commissioner Gen. T. B. Van Buren has been urgently requested to place the plans before the inventors and manufacturers of our country, and impress upon them the advantages to be gained by placing their productions upon exhibition in the great international exposition in Vienna. Several prominent gentlemen in this City have determined to use their influence among our manufacturers and procure a just representation of the United States on the occasion.

The exhibition is to be formally opened on the 1st of May next, and will close on the 31st of October.

The time before the opening of the exhibition is so short that in order to secure proper space, &c., our inventors and manufacturers should at once address Gen. Van Buren, No. 51 Chambers-street, who will be happy to answer all questions, assign them space, and give them the necessary exhibition permits.

All articles for the exhibition must be addressed, "To the Director-General of the World's Fair at Vienna, 1873." An Assistant Commissioner will be at Vienna to receive, unpack and locate all articles forwarded from the United States, the expenses of which must be borne by the exhibitor. Early application to Gen. Van Buren is necessary, as he is compelled to forward to the Director-General on or before the 1st of October next a complete list of all the articles to be exhibited. The Austrian Government have made arrangements with the steam-ship lines for a reduction in freight of all exhibition articles, and it is expected that the railroad companies on the other side will also reduce their charges for the occasion. The Government have commenced the work in earnest, and the chance of exhibiting articles invented by citizens of the United States should not be lost. It is expected that medals will be awarded to the inventors and manufacturers on the same principle as adopted in London in 1851. From the present prospects, it seems probable that the exposition will be one of the finest ever held in any country.

River-Thieves—Robbing a Ferry-Master—In Search of Plunder—One of the Thieves Shot.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Tuesday night as Wm. Coffee, ferry-master at the Grand-street Ferry, was crossing over to Williamsburg on one of the boats, having with him a package containing $115, the receipts of the day on the New-York side, a thief snatched the package and sprang with it into the river. He was immediately picked up by confederates, who were waiting about in a small boat. The thieves then rapidly pulled away up the river, and had secreted themselves before the boat could land and pursuit be made.

Wm. Tracey, aged twenty-three years, was arrested on the Williamsburg side on suspicion of being an accomplice.

Three river-thieves boarded the canal-boat Stephen Clark, lying at the foot of East Fourth-street, before daybreak yesterday morning, and entered the cabin to search for plunder. Awakened by the noise, Capt. F. L. Barnes fired a shot from his revolver at the fellows. The thieves fled to the deck, where they turned upon Capt. Barnes, who had followed them, and fired several shots at him. He returned the fire, and one of the thieves fell overboard as if he had been shot. The other thieves jumped into a small boat and made their escape. The body of the man shot was not discovered in the river, and is thought to have floated away with the tide.

Application to Open a Decree of Divorce.

Application was made, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Pratt, in the case of Henry Elias against Ernestine Elias, to open a decree of divorce granted against the latter. The motion was made on affidavits that the main witness for the plaintiff, one Whittinger, had admitted that he testified on the trial in favor of plaintiff for a consideration of $500, $250 of which he had received. An affidavit was also presented by a woman who had formerly been a servant of plaintiff, alleging that while the suit was pending plaintiff had violated the moral law with her.

Mr. Henry Daily, Jr., who appeared in opposition, said that was the fourth motion of a similar character that had been made in the case, each by different attorneys, and all denied by the Court. He also presented affidavits on his behalf, and claimed that where the woman making the affidavit on the other side purported to live, there was nothing but a lumber-yard.

Judge Pratt took the affidavits and reserved his decision.

The Witnesses Against Stokes.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up Thomas F. Hart, Patrick Hart and John T. Redmond, detained in the House of Detention as witnesses for the prosecution in the Stokes case. The object of the application is to move that the parties be either set at liberty or admitted to bail in a reasonable amount.

The Court granted the writ, making it returnable today.

Proposals for Grading Streets.

The Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday, adjourned until to-morrow the opening of proposals for regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging a number of streets, in order to obtain from the Corporation Counsel an opinion in relation to the legality of the advertizing and passage by the Common Council of some of the ordinances for the work advertised to be done. Proposals for sewers and drains were opened, and awards will be made in a few days.

Affray with Thieves on a Canal-Boat.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning three river thieves boarded the canal-boat Stephen Clark, at the foot of East Fourth-street, and attempted to shoot the Captain, F. L. Barnes, who returned the fire. One of them was struck and fell overboard. The other two jumped into a small boat and escaped. The Captain fired again at the retreating thieves and wounded one of them. It is not known what became of the first man shot.

Sunday Liquor Selling to Be Stopped.

At a meeting of the Board of Excise, held on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.: *Resolved*, That the attorney of this Board be furnished with a list of the names of such liquor-dealers as may hereafter be reported to the Board of Excise for keeping their places of business open on Sunday, and that said attorney be and he is hereby directed to prosecute, as promptly as possible, all persons so reported, and enforce against them the penalty provided by law for selling liquors, ales or wine on Sunday.

Probable Homicide.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Richard Rhodes, of Woodhaven, Queens County, and Isaac S. Levey, of the same place, met on the road leading from Grosjean's factory to the residence of Levey on Union-avenue. Levey says he was sober, but does not know the condition of Rhodes. He said "Hello, Dick," and was struck for his interrogation. He caught hold of Rhodes to prevent a further onslaught, when Rhodes drew a pistol and discharged it at his head, the ball entering the left eye, and lodging in his head. Levey is in a very precarious condition, his head is swollen as large as a water-pail, and his agony is intense.

HOMES FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Refuge for our Maimed and Disabled Heroes—A Visit to the Home at Togus, near Augusta, Me.

Our late civil war, with its sufferings and sufferers, is not so much a thing of the past that the question of what is to be done with our helpless crippled ones, should not come home forcibly to every one who sympathizes with them in their afflictions, and to every one proud of our united country.

In passing through crowded cities, at almost every step, one is met by poor, maimed men, wearing the uniform of soldiers, "grinding out music," peddling newspapers, or soliciting charity by the exhibition of those scars and wounds which appeal to all hearts. One is likely to exclaim, "Truly, republics are ungrateful!" and immediately begin to censure the Government without stopping to inquire what the Government has, or is now doing, to express to these very men its gratitude for their voluntary service and sacrifice in its extremest need.

Could our people see for themselves what is being done at the "National Homes," they would certainly be induced to recommend to all sufferers by the war, who are without homes and kindred, to accept, not as a charity, but as a right, the home and comforts there offered.

Several ladies of the Relief Association of our City, (a society having for its object the care of disabled soldiers and their families,) made a visit, by invitation of the Committee, to the Home located at Togus, near Augusta, Me., and the sights there presented to them, lead them, one and all, to advise all who have earned the privilege, to avail themselves of its advantages.

The Home is situated on a farm of about 1,200 acres, which, under the skillful supervision of Gen. W. S. Tilton, Deputy Governor, is beginning to assume the appearance of some of our handsomest parks; beautiful shady walks and drives, flower beds, a deer park, lakes and fountains, add beauty and variety to what is naturally a rough, sterile country. The houses are arranged with every view to the comfort of the sick, and employment provided for those who have strength to engage in manual labor.

A shoe factory has been established during the past year, in which many are employed and paid according to their ability. Not only employment, but amusement also is provided, a fine hall having been built which can be used as a chapel on the Sabbath, and in which concerts or plays can be held as opportunity offers; in the lower part of this building billiard-tables afford exercise and recreation. A fine library and reading-room, in which are papers and periodicals from all parts of the country, enlists the attention of the more sedentary inmates, and the kindness, gentleness and true Christian spirit of Chaplain Barber makes this a favorite place of resort.

There are at present at this Home about 450 men, many of them sick and suffering, all of different nationalities, different creeds, different politics, gathered from different States, and yet we are informed by the Governor there are never any disagreements, never any quarrelings, but that they seem to live as one family, and have made up their minds to "agree to disagree."

Only when the demon rum, the enemy which all must battle against, breaks through the ranks and captures some prisoners, does the "guard-house" ever come into requisition.

This is only one of four such Homes established by the Government, and presided over by a committee consisting of Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Massachusetts; Major-Gen. J. H. Martindale, New-York; Jay Cooke, Esq.; Hon. S. B. Gunckel, Ohio; Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Dr. E. B. Wolcott; Judge Bond, of Baltimore; Brigadier-Gen. J. S. Cavender, of Missouri, and Gen. T. S. Osborn, of Chicago, all men of known ability, and who, having gone through the fight, know how to feel for their unfortunate comrades. The idea seems to have gone abroad that the pensions are taken from the inmates. This is an error; they are only retained for safe keeping, and any having families can have the pension sent to them if so desired.

The other Homes are located at Dayton, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., and Hampton, Va.

Now, if these few hasty notes will induce some of our people whose hearts are inclined to pity and encourage those who periled all that they might rest in peace and quietness at home, to turn aside from the usual routes of Summer travel and look in upon these poor fellows, we know their own hearts will be benefited, and we cannot calculate the encouragement it will be to men separated from their own homes to see a kindly smile and have a friendly shake of the hand from some one from their "ain countries." One poor fellow said, with tears in his eyes, "Why, marm, I've been here nigh on to four years, and you are the first New-York woman that ever spoke to me. God bless you for coming!"

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg Over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1872.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, Chairman Veterans National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 13th inst., addressed to Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President, has been referred to me. I would respectfully reply that I will order on sale excursion tickets as requested by you, to Pittsburg, Sept. 14 to 17 inclusive, good to return until Sept. 25.

This arrangement will apply to the principal stations on our main line, and also on New-Jersey Division.

Very truly,
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

YACHTING.

The Bennett Challenge Cup—Only Two Competitors.

The ocean yacht race for the Bennett Challenge Cup commences and will probably occupy two or three days, the course being from Sandy Hook Light-ship to Brenton's Reef (Newport) and return, passing outside of Long Island. Yachts may go either side of Block Island they may prefer.

The challenge cup, valued at $1,000, was given last year, by Commodore Bennett, of the New-York Yacht Club, to be competed for by yachts of all nations under the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, but without time allowance. Last year a race was arranged for the 18th of July, but as it blew a gale that day the race was postponed, and other events subsequently so interfered with it that it was finally postponed until this year.

THE CONDITIONS:

The cup will be awarded subject to the following conditions, as expressed in the letter of the donor:

First—It is to be held by the winner for thirty days after the race without liability to challenge.

Second—Upon the expiration of that period the winner must accept any challenge, and be prepared to sail a race over the same course within fifteen days from the receipt of such challenge, or forfeit the cup to the challenger, but should any yacht succeed in holding the cup in two consecutive races during one season, it will not again be liable to challenge until the commencement of the yachting season of the following year.

Third—The yachting season in American waters, in reference to this cup, is understood to be from the third Thursday in June until the third Thursday in October in each year.

Fourth—Should a yacht holding this cup be sold out of the New-York Yacht Club, the cup shall not go with her, but shall be returned to the Club, to be again sailed for; and if the cup should be held by a foreign yacht, and she should be sold out of the Club to which she belongs, the cup shall not be sold with her, but shall be returned to the New-York Yacht Club, to be sailed for again, as above provided.

Fifth—In the event of the cup being held at the close of a season by a foreign yacht, the owner thereof will be liable to challenge during the season of the next year for an ocean race, over a course from the Needles, Isle of Wight, to and around a stake-boat off the harbor of Cherbourg, and return.

Commodore Bennett has further engaged to give the winner of the Challenge Cup a memento of the race, a cup valued at $500, which shall be personal property, provided five yachts sail.

The Regatta Committee for the race are Messrs. G. L. Haight, W. B. Bend, and W. Kreba.

The entries for the race are Rambler, Mr. Forbes, Boston; Madeleine, Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; Tidal Wave, Commodore Wm. Voorhis. The latter will probably not sail, it being barely possible for her to reach here in time. The start will be made at 1 P. M.

A challenge—The owner of the Dart has at last succumbed to the wishes of his friends, and consented to allow his sloop Dart to sail against any boat twenty feet in length, or under, for $100 or $1,000. The race stipulated for is to be in New-York Bay, ten miles to windward and back. Capt. Ketchum, foot of Henderson-street, Jersey City, has taken the matter in hand, and will attend to all the preliminaries of the race if one comes off.

The Roche-Corr Stabbing Affair.

Assemblyman Dominick Roche, who stabbed Commissioner Corr on the boat en route from Albany, on Monday, surrendered himself to Chief Campbell, of Brooklyn, at Police Headquarters, yesterday. The Chief sent him before Justice Delmar, who declined to hold him, as there was no complaint made, and beside, the stabbing was done outside of his jurisdiction. Mr. Roche was not further detained.

Mr. Corr's condition remains without any material change. The wound has not yet been probed, but a medical consultation was held, and the physicians stated that the symptoms were not unfavorable.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers in the Chamber—The New Loan—The Latest Work from the Pen of M. Dumas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 12, 1872.

So determined is M. Thiers to get his taxes upon raw material, and to carry his protection theories into practice, that he now never misses a debate in the Chamber, and daily sustains, with all the weight of his influence and his eloquence, the ideas which he formerly urged upon Louis Philippe. For some time past he has been upon his bench from the first moment to the last, now denying in the most formal manner some statement made by the Committee—which reported against the Government plan—and now trying to throw a speaker into a state of confusing exasperation by some violent interpellation or interruption. From time to time he rises in his seat to protest in the most energetic manner; then he raises his arms and shakes his head, making significant gestures from which his followers can take the cue. But latterly he has gone even further, and seems determined to weary the Assembly out by long statistical speeches. Every day the reports bring us one or more—all exceedingly clever, all showing an immense amount of reading and experience, all arranged with clearness and extraordinary ability: but sometimes, especially the last, greatly wanting in tact. This may be designed. It will be remembered that the President treated the Military bill in the same way, and after arguing and arguing until he had gotten everything out of his adversaries, making a sudden attack upon the Right, accusing them of want of patriotism, if not of good sense, daring them to replace him if they could, and, after raising a tremendous storm, he pushed forward his bill and carried it. It is possible that this may be the idea in this instance, for, after pursuing the same system of tactics as before, M. Thiers has now begun to taunt the majority, and to throw out stinging sarcasms, which greatly exasperate the members of the Right.

To our minds, the course pursued by the President of the Republic is lacking in dignity, for it surely cannot be proper for the highest Executive officer in the country to enter into the petty contests of the Legislature. But with the stubbornness of an old man, M. Thiers thinks that nothing can be done without his aid, and that France would be speedily ruined if governed by any other principles than those he holds. Hastily judging, many are apt to say that he is right; but M. Thiers is not immortal, so far as known, and supposing he should die, would any one say that France would die with him? The present abnormal state of things is caused entirely by him. I do not mean that exactly, for he is not the cause, but the abnormal situation found by him is perpetuated by his presence. Take him away, and the various parties would lose their sole ground of hope. They would be thrown suddenly into a position where intrigue could no longer be used as a weapon, and they would be forced to throw it aside for the ballot. They would be forced to settle their differences, or see M. Gambetta inherit the Presidency. And I do not doubt that some wise decision would be arrived at, for you must have remarked that, however turbulent, factious and noisy this Assembly has been in words, its acts have been wise and prudent, and all the faults committed, (the denunciation of the commercial treaty with England, to cite an example,) have been due entirely to the pertinacity of M. Thiers. He is patriotic, he is doing a good work, but is wrong-headed on some points. Well, to give an imaginary state of things, I am quite ready to believe that M. Thiers is now necessary and that he should be sustained in power until the soil is freed. All parties, quitting their private quarrels, should support him, taking care to guide him in matters which may involve the future of the country.

The difficulty is that he will not be guided, and the Assembly, which really means to do what is right and patriotic, finds him as difficult as a woman to deal with. It is a fact, I presume, that in an argument with a woman a man finds his match as a general thing, for whenever he gets her in a corner by a carefully followed and logical train of reasoning—when his syllogism is posed, the premises admitted, and nothing left but to draw a triumphant conclusion, she suddenly flies off to a subject so utterly foreign to the subject in hand that the male intellect is astounded, embarrassed, confused and routed. The same is about true with M. Thiers. Whenever the Assembly, after the most serious labors manages to raise the money he would raise by a tax on raw material, he suddenly mounts the tribune to say, "that is all very well so far as it goes, but how about that other deficit of sixty millions? I defy you to fill that, except with my tax." As this is the first time such a deficit was heard of the Assembly is routed, and has to get up a row, fight for an adjournment, and work all night in order to prepare for the next day. It is a wise plan, doubtless, to begin the discussion of a budget by laying down a clear statement of the sum required, why required and for what purpose, with a sufficient margin for unrealized hopes. Here they begin at the other end, and this gave the President a chance to spring any number of surprises upon the Chamber. But they have fought manfully thus far—he has fought most gallantly also—and already all but about sixty millions of the last two hundred demanded has been provided for. The Committee says that sum will not be needed, and they prove it by the President's estimates; but since he must have the sum they will find it in some way. Another system of feminine tactics is said to be to always keep the enemy on the defensive by sharp attacks, no matter on what grounds. Here again we find a similarity with the tactics of M. Thiers. Finding that the money would be found without the aid of his tax, he flew upon a political ground, and gave the Right a series of attacks which were charmingly feminine in their pertinence to the subject.

I cannot pretend to go through this speech to point out all the Parthian arrows which the President launched at the Right, but one will serve as an example. Speaking of getting up statistics for the Budgets, M. Thiers said that there were hundreds of men who could do it better than any in the Assembly, and such men were plentiful. They could teach certain members many a lesson. "If," he continued, "the various revolution have left us more princes than we can put upon the throne, there are also more clerks than can be employed." There were cries of "Oh! Oh" on the Right. In a clear, loud voice, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia said, "That, for instance, is in the worst possible taste!" Mr. Princeteau—"Princes! There is but one!" The Marquis de Larochejaquelein—"Princes! You have overthrown them in order to put yourself in their place!" Viscount d'Aboville—"With any fixed principle there would not be too many Princes." M. Thiers—"I did not hear the interruptions, but I affirm that I know how to respect what is respectable." M. de Larochejaquelein—"It does not appear so!" M. Thiers—"You understand me ill, Sir; I respect misfortune, and have never outraged it. I cite a fact, namely: that nothing is more easy than to find a clerk of the direct taxes who has had experience under another Government than the present." Thus this sharp dialogue went on, and was often enough renewed. To close his argument, M. Thiers quoted from Mr. Wells, who said, it seems, that a tax upon business affairs, or incomes, led to perjury and a vast amount of lying. The debate is still going on, and the result is yet problematical.

The new loan is a success beyond doubt, but as far as I can learn, success has been purchased at a very heavy price. The terms are not yet issued, so I could only speak from rumor were I to attempt to analyze the matter. The Regents of the Bank of France have just informed the Government that they will be responsible for two milliards four hundred millions; M. Rothschilds takes a milliard, a little over, at a staving discount, if allowed, and one English house a milliard. Taking the German and other foreign bankers and the French people, it is said to say, that the subscriptions will speedily rise to five and a half milliards.

Alexander Dumas' long expected book will appear to-morrow, and I can assure you it is the richest thing of the kind ever put in type, not excepting the *Vie des Dames Galantes* of the old Chevalier Brantôme. The title is *L'homme-femme*. Starting from the Dubourg affair it developes the theme without saying anything of that affair, but for the purpose of asking the question, Ought a man to kill an unfaithful wife? This is not answered except by inference, and the only real conclusion is in favor of divorce. That ought to be easy, if the proof is clear, and within the reach of every one.

ASHBY.

Collision on the East River.

The Columbia ferry-boat, leaving the slip at Fulton-street, Brooklyn side, at 1 o'clock yesterday, on her trip to New-York, was forced, when in mid-channel, to slack steam to allow the passage of a schooner which was crossing her on the starboard tack. Meantime, a sloop, sailing on the same tack, unable to alter her course, struck the ferry-boat aft, making the craft tremble from stem to stern. A panic ensued among the ladies, but owing to the exertion of the gentlemen on board it was speedily allayed. The sloop had her bowsprit carried away and her cutwater and forward work damaged. The Columbia escaped unscathed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 24.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81 C	118	19,000	U.S.5-20C., '65, n	114⅝
5,000	do	117⅞	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	76⅛	500	Erie Railway	53⅜
200	do	76⅛	400	do	53⅝
100	do	76⅛	400	do	53½
100	do b3.	76⅛	200	do c.	53⅜
600	do	76⅛	300	do	53⅝
400	do	76⅛	200	do s3.	53¼
400	do	76	600	do	53¼
200	do b3.	76⅛	500	do	53½
200	do	76⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	97⅝
100	do s3.	76	500	Lake Shore R.	92⅝
500	do	76	100	do s3.	92⅝
800	do	75⅞	100	Bos., H. & Erie	7⅛
2400	do	75⅞	100	Union Pac. R. b3.	37⅞
500	do b3.	75⅞	700	do	37⅞
400	do b3.	76	600	do s3.	37⅞
100	St. Paul R.	56⅛	200	Northwestern R.	74⅛
100	Tol. & Wab. R.	76⅛	100	C., C. & I. C. R.	35⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

20,000	Tenn. 6s, new	73¼	100	W. U. T. b. c. b3.	75⅝
17,000	S. Car., 6s, new, Jan. & July	30½	500	do	75⅝
			200	do	75¼
17,000	do	30	100	Quicksilver Min.	42¼
5,000	Mo. 6s	94	100	N. Y. C. & H. b3.	98
10,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. T. bs., 7½ ₽ c. off.	16½	150	do	98
			300	do s3.	97⅞
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	[illegible]	100	P. Mail S.S.Co. b3.	75⅞
11,000	do	103	100	do s3.	75¾
1,000	Long Dock bds.	97½	100	do bet. call.	75¾
20,000	L. S., con., reg.	100⅛	300	do	75⅝
8,000	Un. Pac R 1st.	90½	200	do	75⅜
10,000	Un. P. 10s, inc.	87⅝	700	do	75⅝
1,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st.	93	200	do	76
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100½	100	do s3.	76
10,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	42⅞	200	do	75⅞
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	101⅝	500	do	75¾
1,000	do	101⅝	100	do s3.	75¾
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th	85	300	do	75⅞
8,000	H. & C. Mo. 1st.	89	2100	do	76
1,000	Pek., L. & D. 1st.	90	1000	do	75⅞
2,000	O. & M. con. S.F.	97¾	600	do b3.	76
75	Bk. of Commerce	118	900	do	76⅛
104	Cen. Nat. Bank	100	200	do s3.	76⅛
25	Ninth Nat. Bank	110	100	do c.	76⅛
5	Mich. Cen. R.	116	800	do	76¼
100	Panama R. b3.	119	200	do c.	76¼
100	do	119	400	do	76⅜
100	do bet. call	119	100	do c.	76⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. s10.	74⅜	400	do	76¼
300	do bet. call.	74⅜	600	do	76⅛
17	N. J. Cen. R.	107⅛	200	Un. Pac. R. b. c.	37⅞
100	Clev. & P. b. guar.	91⅞	100	Erie R. b. c. s3.	53½
72	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	91⅞	1300	do	53⅝
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	111⅞	1600	do	53⅜
100	do bet. call.	111⅞	200	do	53⅜
200	do	111⅞	1300	do	53¼
200	do	111⅝	500	do	53½
50	Del., L. & W. R.	105½	100	do c.	53¾
100	do	105½	100	do	53¾
30	Chi. & Alton R.	118	600	do	53⅝
12	Chi. & Alton Pf.	123⅛	200	do	53⅜
25	Chi., Bur. & Q.	131⅝	300	do c.	53¾
100	M. & St. P. b. c.	56⅜	400	do b3.	53¼
100	do	56¼	400	do	53⅝
50	Mor. & E. b c. b3.	93	1500	do	53
10	L. S. & M. So. R.	92⅝	100	Erie R. Pref.	74¾
200	do b. c. b3.	92¾	100	do b3.	75

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅝	$11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115⅝
40,000	U. S. 5s, '81. C.	113¾	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	Pacific Mail	76⅛	1000	Erie Railway	52⅝
3300	do	76¼	100	do s3.	52¾
100	do b3.	76½	200	Lake Shore R.	92⅝
300	do	76½	300	do s3.	92⅝
500	do	76⅝	200	North-western R.	74⅝
300	do b3.	76¾	200	do b3.	74⅝
200	do s3.	76⅝	100	do	74½
700	do	76⅝	100	St. Paul R. c.	56⅜
400	do s3.	76½	400	do	56¼
200	do b3.	76⅝	100	Han. & St. Joseph.	39¾
300	do	76¾			

SECOND BOARD—1. P. M.

$2,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July.	30	10	Adams Express	97¾
			100	Am. M. Un. Ex.	74½
8,000	do	29⅝	100	U. S. Ex. bet. c.	83½
11,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	94	100	do	83½
			300	do	83
3,000	Union Pac. 1st.	90	300	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97⅝
6,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	81⅝	200	Erie Railway	52¾
1,000	do	82	200	do bet. call.	52⅞
1,000	C., C. & Ind. 1st.	101¾	400	do b3.	52⅞
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	105	300	do	52¾
200	Pacific Mail	76⅝	100	L. S. & Mich. S.	92⅝
1000	do bet. call.	76⅝	60	do	92¾
500	do b3.	76¾	100	do bet. call.	92¾
100	do b5.	76⅞	200	do s3.	92⅝
200	do s3.	76⅞	1800	do	92⅝
2000	do b3.	77	300	Chicago & N. W.	74½
1200	do	77	100	do bet. call.	74½
400	do s3.	76⅞	100	do b3.	74½
500	do b3.	77	600	do s3.	74⅜
500	do	76⅞	80	N. J. Central	108
100	do	77	100	N. J. Cen. Scrip	104⅛
100	do b3.	77	100	C. & R. I. b. c. s3.	111⅝
300	do	76¾	100	Bos., H. & E. b.c.	7⅛
200	do	76¾	100	Mil. W St. P. b. c.	56¾
300	do	76⅞	100	Morris & Essex	92⅞
300	do b3.	76⅞	100	do bet. call.	92⅞
500	do s3.	76¾	300	C.,C.& Ind. C. b. c.	35½
200	do	76¾	100	do	35⅝
200	do b3.	76⅞			

WEDNESDAY, July 24—P. M.

Foreign Exchange has become evidently weaker today. Not only has prime Sixty-day Sterling been offered direct at 109½, and on the street a sixteenth lower, but the quotation for Demand bills must also be changed. We quote them now as 110¼@110½, without business even at the lower figure. Some inquiry for Cable transfers, at extreme rates, may be regarded as unimportant to the market. The business in Exchange was dull. No specie went out, and we hear of nothing positively engaged for to-morrow's steamer.

Gold was firm at 114⅜@114½, with sales at 114½@114 9-16, until the afternoon, when it weakened under the influence of Sterling Exchange, with sales as low as 114⅜, and quotation 114⅜@114½. At the close it was offered at 114½, and 114 7-16 was bid. Loans were carried over at low rates of interest, 1½@2 ₽ cent.

The Public Funds were steady in the morning. At noon, the offers of Five-Twenties to the Treasury Department for its weekly purchase of $1,000,000 amounted to $3,922,900, the prices being 114.27 to 114.61 and interest. The awards, however, were only $47,200, at prices, for the principal, from 114.35 downward. When the offers were filed the price of Gold was 114⅜@114½; so that the awards, which assumed 114⅜ for par in Gold, on the later quotation 114⅜@114½, caused much disappointment in some quarters. After this decision was known Bonds were weaker, and the 1867s sold an eighth lower, at 115⅛.

Pacific Mail has had the stock market pretty much to itself all day, with the result, at last, of a recovery of about ⅛ ₽ cent. Opening about steady at 76⅛, the price fell, on the call of stocks, to 75⅜, and rose to 77 before 2 o'clock. After this, there was no reaction beyond ⅛ ₽ cent., and it closed steady at 77. Panama was steady during the whole day; with sales at 119, with 118½ bid. Erie has worked in harmony with London quotations, which show a decline of three-quarters ₽ cent. for the day. The extreme advance of yesterday afternoon to 54 did not hold this morning, and the day's sales, without anything like excitement, have been at 53⅜@53½@53⅜@52⅞@52½@52⅞. The stock was more expensive to borrowers than on recent days, costing a bonus of 3-64 to 1-16 of one ₽ cent. through the morning, though declining to 1-32 later. Erie Preferred is 74½ bid, after sales at 74⅝ and 75. In the rest of the market a very light business was done at rates that were barely steady. We give the range of sales: New-York Central, 97⅞@98@97⅞@98; Lake Shore, 92⅜@92⅝; North-western, 74½@74⅝; Rock Island, 111⅜@111½@111⅜; St. Paul, 56⅛@56½; Wabash, 76⅛; Ohios, 46; Union Pacific, 37⅞@37⅞, and C., C. and I. C., 35⅛@35⅛@35⅜. St. Paul Preferred sold in the afternoon at 78⅞, and North-western Preferred was quoted at 91⅜@91⅝. A few sales of Western Union Telegraph are reported at 75⅝@75⅞. The investment shares were steady, with very moderate transactions.

Tennessee Bonds were steady at the recovery to 73 bid; but South Carolinas (new issue of January and July) have fallen back to 29½, a decline of 2 ₽ cent. in two days. The other State Bonds call for no remark. The Railroad Mortgages were fully steady; the Pacific issues, as yesterday, 101⅛ bid for Centrals, and 90 for Union Gold Sixes.

Money was 3 ₽ cent. on call in the morning, as usual recently. The afternoon, however, showed even less than customary demand, and an abundant supply was offered at 2 ₽ cent.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as against the last figures of Tuesday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July, xd.	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111⅜
North-west Common	74⅛	74½
Pacific Mail	76⅞	77
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	78⅞
St. Paul Common	56⅜	56½
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	46
Western Union Telegraph	75⅞	75⅞
Erie	54	52⅞
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅞	35⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43	42⅞

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

Gold receipts	301,016 23
Gold payments	1,089,188 28
Gold balance	38,488,331 20
Currency receipts	330,684 39
Currency payments	203,151 63
Currency balance	8,288,060 07
Customs	246,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	798,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ ct. reg., '81	115⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝
6 ₽ ct. coup., '81	117¾	5-20 reg., '67	114⅝
5-20 reg., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115¼	5-20 coup., '68	115
Call Bonds, '72	112¾	10-40 reg	111⅛
5-20 reg., '64	115⅜	10-40 coup	112¾
5-20 coup., '64	115⅝	5s coup., '81	113⅝
5-20 reg., '65	115⅜	6s currency	114⅝
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	Del., L. & W. 1st	101
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	102⅛	Del., L. & W. 2d	99
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	95	Tol. & W. 1st ext.	99⅝
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	93	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L.d.	94
Long Dock Bonds	96	Tol. & W. 2d	94½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	95⅞	Tol. & W. cons. con.	91⅝
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	104	Gt. West. 1st, '88	98⅝
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	90
Harlem 1st. 7s	101⅞	Morris & Essex 1st	106
Alb'y & Susq 1st Bds.	99	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	107⅜
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds.	98⅛	N. J. Southern 1st, 7s	78
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	115	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	100⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	99⅝	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
M.S.& N.I.S.F 7 ₽ ct.	102⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99
Clev. & T. S. F.	100⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103⅛
Clev. & T. new bds	96	Ohio & M. C. S. F.	97
Clev., P'ville & A.n.b.	96⅞	Ohio & Miss. cons.	96⅛
Detroit, M. & T. bds.	100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Lake S. Div. bds	97⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st	100
Lake S. Con. C. bds.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	109
Lake S. Con. R. bds.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	95
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92⅛
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	101⅛	Mil. & St. P., I. div.	87⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95⅛
Un. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	81⅝	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Un. Pac. inc. 10s	87	Col., C. & I. 1st	92⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	94	Tol., P. & W., B. div.	88⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	82	Tol., P. & W. 2d	86⅛
Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	100	Tol., P. & W. cons. 7s.	85
Chi. & N. W. con. bds.	97⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100⅝	Bost., H. & E. 1st	42⅛
Iowa Midland 1s. 8s.	103	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	82
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	93		

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the Fiscal Year 1872, ending June 30 ult., have just been completed by the figures for the month of June, and we present below our usual Summary for the Month and Year, compared with the results, at New-York, of the previous Fiscal Year.

The Import entries at New-York for June were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1871:

	June, 1872.	June, 1871.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$9,769,316	$14,778,135
Dutiable Goods, bonded	17,913,638	13,382,176
Free Goods	2,926,874	2,086,100
Total June entries	$30,609,828	$30,246,411

The amount of goods of the previous importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $7,584,971, or $10,328,667 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $20,281,161, upon which the Customs paid amount to $6,943,233, or, at the average tariff, (including Free Goods) of 35 ₽ cent. The amount marketed in June, 1871, was $25,575,472, upon which the Customs were $10,092,910.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $43,724, against $1,352,006, in June, 1871.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the Fiscal Years 1871–72 and 1870–71, compare as follows:

	1871–72. Fiscal Year.	1870–71. Fiscal Year.
Total entries	$413,424,778	$348,729,495
Total marketed	*$369,386,552	*$331,979,681
Customs thereon	147,900,891	141,421,292
Average tariff	40 ₽ cent.	42.60 ₽ cent.

*Of which Free Goods in 1872, $30,015,900, and Free Goods in 1871, $23,097,561.

The amount of foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the Fiscal Year, is $2,384,134, against $9,443,737 the previous year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the Port of New-York for the Fiscal Years 1871–72 and 1870–71 compare as follows:

	1871–72. Fiscal Year.	1870–71. Fiscal Year.
July	$28,336,800	$23,032,020
August	38,273,462	31,109,092
September	37,030,290	29,866,563
October	30,586,451	24,082,992
November	23,738,341	21,821,729
December	21,195,370	19,302,805
January	33,131,584	30,531,522
February	36,192,846	29,631,491
March	34,339,426	36,872,193
April	37,206,259	30,640,754
May	29,680,071	29,373,762
June	20,281,161	25,575,472
Total	$369,386,552	$331,979,681

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July	$11,934,957	January	$13,317,087
August	16,932,840	February	14,710,928
September	15,733,892	March	14,095,994
October	12,066,671	April	13,948,999
November	9,365,044	May	10,806,469
December	8,044,777	June	6,943,233
Total New-York duties collected			$147,900,891
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			5,734,512
Total deposited at New-York			$153,635,383

The export clearances from New-York for the month of June were as follows:

	June, 1872.	June, 1871.
Domestic produce	$19,048,152	$17,432,767
Foreign re-exports	1,043,408	962,371
Gold and silver	12,538,202	8,604,738
Total June clearances	$32,629,762	$26,999,876

The exports of all descriptions for the Fiscal Years 1871–72 and 1870–71 compare as follows:

	1871–72. Fiscal Year.	1870–71. Fiscal Year.
Domestic produce	$215,729,972	$213,306,021
Foreign re-exports	10,332,801	9,410,845
Gold and silver	59,425,823	82,905,497
Total fiscal year	$285,488,596	$305,622,363

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	....
City 6s, new	101⅛	101¼
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	59
Reading	116¾	117
Lehigh Valley	59¼	59⅝
Catawissa Preferred	45¼	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	43	43⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93

The St. Nicholas Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*

The Pacific Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Three ₽ cent.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through its Financial Agents, offers for sale its First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds. They fall due in 30 years, bear 7 3.10 per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, are exempt from U. S. tax to the holder, and are secured by first and only mortgage on

1. The Railroad, its Right of Way, Franchise, Rolling Stock, and other property.

2. Its Traffic or Net Earnings.

3. A Government Grant of Land, averaging, on completion of the Road, about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Road follows what is known as the Valley Route to the Pacific, flanked most of the way by an excellent country, and is assured in advance of a vast and profitable traffic which already awaits its completion. The work of construction is steadily and satisfactorily progressing; the settlement of the adjacent country and the building of towns keep pace with the advance of the road; a large body of the Company's lands is already in market, and the proceeds of sales will constitute a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Company's Bonds, which are convertible at 110 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities are received in exchange at current quotations without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington,
Financial Agents N. P. R. R. Co.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD CONVERTIBLE BONDS. (MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

We recommend these Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Price for the present 92½, and interest in currency. HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Spirits Turp., bbls	132
Bees-wax, pks	14	Resin, bbls	3,786
Cotton, bales	34	Tar, bbls	71
Copper, bbls	30	Beef, pks	5
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	48	Cut-meats, pks	340
Eggs, bbls	693	Lard, pks	308
Dried Fruit, pks	9	Lard, kegs	25
Flour, bbls	9,151	Stearine, pks	72
Wheat, bushels	50,940	Tallow, pks	47
Corn, bushels	91,900	Butter, pks	2,087
Oats, bushels	49,014	Cheese, pks	17,369
B. E. Peas, bags	9	Pea-nuts, bags	77
Flax-seed, bags	42	Rice, pks	25
Mea., bbls	1,144	Spelter, pieces	800
Meal, bags	300	Starch, pks	832
Beans, bbls	23	Tobacco, hhds	385
Hemp, bales	29	Tobacco, pks	1,302
Hops, bales	14	Whisky, bbls	332
Hides, No.	343	Wool, bales	662
Hides, bales	12	Oil, Lub., bbls	50
Leather, sides	6,171	Oil, Tallow, bbls	25

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Nebraska, for Liverpool—500 Oars, 35 bales Tobacco, 1 case Horse-hair, 999 bales Cotton, 12 bbls. Bees-wax, 130 boxes Bacon, 16 boxes Clocks, 1,037 Hides, 198 bales Hides, 1 bale Skins, 1,010 boxes Cheese, 44 pks. Furs, 36 bales Leather, 36,789 bushels Wheat, 15,848 bushels Corn, 19 hhds. Tobacco, 1,877 bbls. Resin, 83 tcs. Beef, 62 Car-wheels, 15 boxes Drugs.

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—25 cases Oil Peppermint, 86 boxes Bacon, 10,582 boxes Cheese, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 349 pks. Tobacco, 505 bales Cotton, 20 bbls. Balsam Copaiba.

By the bark Veloce, for Gloucester—17,189 bushels Corn.

By the bark Eros, for Bristol—25,033 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Assyria, for Glasgow—26 bales Rubber, 7,909 bushels Wheat, 25 casks Sperm-oil, 156 boxes Clocks, 14 bales Duck, 402 bbls. Resin, 30 boxes Cheese, 2 cases Wheels, 300 boxes Prepared Corn, 35 boxes Bacon, 25 boxes Ham, 60 hhds. Tallow, 300 bbls. Flour, 29,822 bushels Corn, 1,146 Oars, 30 bales Hog-hair, 63 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig Wild Wave, for Falmouth and orders—17,427 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Westphalia, for Hamburg—168 cases Tobacco, 1,249 bales Tobacco, 50 boxes Starch, 4 cases Sewing-machines, 12 cases Oil Peppermint, 1,532 sides Leather, 8 cases Sardines, 338 boxes Bacon, 500 boxes Extract Dyewood, 53 cases Preserves, 100 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Beef, 1,050 tcs. Lard, 55 cases Cigars, 4 kegs Nails, 1,250 bbls. Resin, 300 bags Clover-seed, 2,000 boxes Extract, 150 hhds. Tallow, 36 bales Skins, 150 rolls Leather, 6 cases Agricultural Implements, 13 boxes Machinery, 5 bales Furs, 25 boxes Starch, 4 cases Revolvers, 25 bbls. Maizena, 1,350 boxes Cheese.

By the bark Ulrika, for Hamburg—2,513 bbls. refined Petroleum, 20 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 1,000 cases refined Petroleum.

By brig D. R. Stockwell, for Cadiz, 97,560 Staves.

By the steamer City of Havana, for Havana—128 pks. Wine, 32 pks. Manufactured Iron, 20,200 lbs. Grease, 216 lbs. Butter, 24 cases Tea, 60 boxes Candles, 100 cases Champagne, 75 pks. Starch, 2 bales Rubber, 1,298 bags Rice, 11,208 lbs. Bacon, 500 bbls. Flour, 150 bushels Oats, 13 cases Saddlery, 14,374 lbs. Tobacco, 7,914 lbs. Ham, 124 bbls. Beans, 375 cases Preserves, 9 cases Opium, 115 bbls. Potatoes, 70 bags Sumac, 75,750 lbs. Lard, 32,374 lbs. Tallow, 150 bbls. Red Oil, 17 pks. Fish, 40 bbls. Plaster, 60 reams Paper, 8 bbls. Beef, 6 Retorts, 4 pks. Hardware, 74 kegs Nails, 35 cases Furniture, 200 bars Iron, 41 pks. Drugs, 56 pks. Hardware, 3 Pianos, 38 pks. Machinery, 13 cases Pistols, 14 cases Cartridges, 5 cases Sabres, 2 cases Caps, 1 case Rifles, 33 cases Sewing-machines, 84 bales Domestics, 2 pks. Pumps, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 100 bags Cocoa, 18 pieces Iron-tubing, 61 pks. Wooden-ware, 11 pks. Lamps, 14 boxes Tacks, 84 Grind-stones, 14 boxes Nails, 104 gallons Varnish, 13 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 873 lbs. Ham, 800 boxes Raisins, 5,000 gallons Petroleum.

By the schooner Eastern Queen, for Nassau, &c.—13 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Beef, 7 pks. Chairs, 4 boxes Soap, 2 cases Shoes, 102 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. Meal, 28 bbls. Hominy, 5 bbls. Bread, 25 gallons Kerosene, 154 bushels Corn, 2 kegs Nails.

By the brig Apollo, for St. Johns, P. R.—4 Iron Safes, 51 pks. Perfumery, 5 bales Domestics, 1,850 gallons Petroleum, 42 pks. Bread, 120 bushels Oats, 2,790 reams Paper, 13 boxes Ink, 50 bbls. Pork, 30 bbls. Beef, 50 bales Tobacco, 500 boxes Fish, 100 boxes Soap, 759 bbls. Flour, 14,740 lbs. Butter, 31,919 lbs. Lard, 2,714 lbs. Cheese, 4,981 lbs. Ham, 21 pks. Drugs, 21 cases Sewing-machines, 38 pks. Rope, 10 pks. Agricultural Implements, 38 pks. Machinery, 8 pks. Lamps, 216 pks. Trunks, 1 Carriage.

By the schooner Mary Bardett, for Para—118 cases Hardware, 8 cases Furniture, 4,590 gallons Kerosene, 4 boxes Machinery, 12 cases Domestics, 40 bags Pepper, 1,760 reams Paper, 132 boxes Drugs, 21 bbls. Resin, 795 bbls. Flour, 155 pks. Lard, 8 cases Cotton-gins, 16 Hand-trucks, 5 kegs Nails, 1 case Lamps, 12 pks. Chimneys, 1 case Tobacco, 50 pks. Tea, 1 case Fire-arms, &c., 412 Shooks, 3,038 feet Boards.

By the schooner Hortensia, for Demerara—20 bbls. Gasoline, 132 bbls. Pork, 225 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Peas, 500 pails Lard, 500 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Crackers, 150 bbls. Meal, 150 bags Corn, 50 bags Peas, 200 boxes Cheese, 300 Staves, 100 sheep, 150 boxes Candles, 53 pks. Furniture.

And from Philadelphia, for Lisbon, by the bark Marianna, 7th—124,800¼ gallons Refined Petroleum, 100 cases Refined Benzine.

BRICKS—The offerings have been quite free of most kinds of stock within our previous range, with a fair demand noted. We quote: Common Pale at $4@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$9 75; Jersey, $7@$8; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₽ thousand.

BEES-WAX—Has been in less demand at the reduced figures of 34c.@35c. for Western, and 36c.@36½c. for Southern Yellow, ₽ lb.

COFFEE—There has been an improved demand noted for stock, and rather more steadiness has been reported in the general market, with sales of 1,524 bags Rio by the South America, 1,506 bags do. by the Palma, 750 bags do. by the Erie, 2,000 bags Costa Rica, (previous to arrival,) 297 bags Ceylon, and 134 bags Laguayra, on private terms; quotations remaining as last given.

COTTON—A much lighter inquiry has been noted for early delivery since our last, and with more liberal offerings prices have been quoted off ⅛c. ₽ lb.; sales, 1,134 bales, including 964 bales to shippers, and 170 bales to spinners. For forward delivery the business has been extensive, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ₽ lb., but closing ⅛c.@⅛c. above the lowest figures of the day; sales, 28,700 bales, (1,700 bales last evening, and 25,000 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for September, 400 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21⅛c.; 100 bales at 21 5-16c.; 100 bales at 21 3-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 20 1-16c.; 400 bales at 19 15-16c.; And today, for August, 600 bales at 20⅞c., 400 bales at 20⅝c., 700 bales at 20 9-16c., 1,500 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 300 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 300 bales at 20⅝c.; September, 100 bales at 21⅛c., 400 bales at 21c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 100 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 1,200 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 1,100 bales at 20⅝c., 900 bales at 20 7-16c., 600 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20⅝c., 1,000 bales at 20 7-16c., 900 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20 5-16c., 500 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 700 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 1,500 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20 11-16c., 500 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20⅝c., 1,000 bales at 20 11-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 1,000 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 500 bales at 20⅝c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c., 600 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19⅜c.; November, 200 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 19c., 900 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 400 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18⅝c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 21.67c.; September, 21.46c.; October, 20.01c.; November, 19.31c.; December, 19.11c. The receipts at this port today were 345 bales, including 2 bales ₽ railroad, 1 bale from Washington, 282 bales from Charleston, 60 bales from Savannah. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 324 bales, and thus far this week 2,318 bales, against 1,703 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,669,484 bales, against 3,921,407 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
Middling	22	22⅛	22¼	22⅜
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

EGGS—There has been a livelier trade noted in prime to choice marks of fresh receipt, on a firm and rather buoyant market. We quote the range from 15c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 19c.@21c., and in Western at from 16c.@18c., with Jersey quoted at 21c.@22c., and Canada at 17c.@18c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The trade in State and Western Flour has been on a moderate scale, the inquiry having been mostly for home use, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers in most instances, though the principal holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock. Sales have been made since our last of 10,630 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 65; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90, ₽ bbl; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in rather better request at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls. at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Canada Flour has been very quiet at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at from $4@$5 ₽ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and firm at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85 for Brandywine; sales, 550 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—There has been a more confident demand noted for Spring Wheat, chiefly for shipment, at an advance of about a cent a bushel, on reduced offerings of desirable lots. Winter Wheat has attracted rather more attention, particularly from millers, at however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at $1 50 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 45@$1 46 for good to prime No. 2 Chicago do. afloat; $1 40@$1 45 for car lots of very inferior to fair No. 2 Spring; $1 60@1 63 for Red Western (Winter) in store; $1 68 for Amber do.; $1 70@$1 80 for White Western; $1 80@$1 90 for old and new White Tennessee....There has been a fair business reported in Corn, chiefly in the better grades of Mixed Western, at an improvement of about ½c. ₽ bushel. The demand has been mainly for export, and home trade purposes, though in part on speculative account, the latter, almost wholly for strictly prime sailing-vessel grades, to store. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 bushels at 57c.@61c. for ordinary to strictly choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 58½c.@60½c. for fair to choice steamer, afloat, and 61½c.@62c. for sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 61½c. for prime; 62c.@62½c. for high Mixed, and 62½c.@63½c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@70c. for White Western, and 52c.@56c. for damaged. ....Rye has been dull and heavy; a bid of 70c. for prime Western, in store, was pending at the close of 'Change, but no further transactions were reported. Holders were generally asking 70½c.@71c. for Western, in store....Barley wholly nominal....Barley-malt firm and wanted, with further sales reported of 18,000 bushels, two and four-rowed State at $1 1. and $1 25 ₽ bushel....Oats have advanced a fraction, on a more urgent inquiry for desirable samples of both Mixed Western afloat, and White do., and lighter offerings, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 43c.@45½c., closing at 43½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 41c.@41½c. for do., in store; 44½c.@47c. for fair ordinary to very choice White Western; 44c. for prime Mixed State.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but steady within our previous range, including Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@15c.; Domestic Bagging at 16c.@16½c. Sales 300 rolls Domestic Cloth at 16½c.

HAY—A moderate demand prevails for old Bale Hay within the range of from $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 75c.@87½c.; new Bale Hay at 95c.@$1 20; Straw quiet at from 75c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive, since our last, including American, $120@130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Russian, $210@$215 ₽ ton; Manila, 12c.; Sisal, 9½c.@9¾c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts at 2½c.@3c. ₽ lb., currency. Sales, 400 bales Jute Butts at 2½c.

HOPS—Holders claim full prices for desirable lots, and are offering stock reservedly, but the market is quiet, the demand being light at present. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@35c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 8c.@15c.; foreign at 60c.@75c.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in moderate demand within our previous range.

LEATHER—There has been a restricted business reported in most kinds of stock within our range: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted nominally as before, on a very slow trade, even in a jobbing way.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced stock and quoted firmer, with a good inquiry noted; sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained, at $3 12½, closing at $3 15@$3 20; 75 bbls. Low No. 2 at $3 25; and 670 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5 50 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar dull....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 270 bbls., in lots, at 53c.@55c., closing at 55c. ₽ gallon, showing a decidedly stronger market.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and quoted weak at 12¾c. in bulk. Refined has been in quite moderate request here, and quoted down to 22⅛c. for early delivery; 2,000 bbls., last half of August, sold at 23⅛c....At Philadelphia, a brisk business has been transacted at firmer rates, chiefly for forward delivery; sales, 5,000 bbls., August, at 22⅞c.; 21,000 bbls., September, at 23c.@23⅛c., and 1,000 bbls., August to October, at 23⅛c....Market otherwise about as before.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market shows firmness for desirable lots, which have been offered with reserve, but the demand for early delivery has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., in lots, at $13 70@$13 87½ for new Western Mess; $14 for small lots of do.; $13 for old do.; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been fair at buoyant rates, with sales reported of 1,750 bbls. Western Mess, seller July, at $13 75; 500 bbls., seller August, at $13 80 ₽ bbl.... City-dressed Hogs have been in good demand, and with limited offerings have been quoted firmer at from 6½c.@6¾c. ₽ lb....Cut-meats have been in more request and held with confidence at from 11c.@16c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 7½c. for Dry-salted Bellies and Clear do., ₽ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 370 pks., within the range....Bacon has been in more urgent demand, and choice cuts have been quoted on the advance, on meagre offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of about 870 pks. at 8c. for choice Winter-cured Short Rib; 7c. for ordinary Summer-cured do.; 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Long Clear; 8c.@8⅛c. for Short Clear, and on private terms for Long Cut Hams....Lard has been held with some show of confidence, on comparatively limited offerings of stock, and a moderate demand for early delivery, partly for export; sales have been reported of 930 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c. for very good to prime Western Steam; 8¾c. for New; 8½c. for sour do.; 8¾c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8⅞c. for fancy do., (300 tcs. Lockitt's brand,) and 8c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry quite moderate, with prime Western Steam, seller July, quoted at 9⅛c., at which price, 250 tierces were reported sold, though some speculative bids of higher figures for large lines were also reported. Of Refined, 500 tierces, seller September, were placed at 9⅝c. ₽ lb....Beef products have attracted rather more attention on the previous basis as to price, ranging from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for Prime Mess, $16 50@$20 for India Mess ₽ tierce.....Beef Hams at $20@$24 50 as the extremes.....Desirable lots of Butter and Cheese have been quoted quite firm, on basis of yesterday's quotations, with a fair inquiry noted.

SEEDS—Sales have been reported of 14,000 bags Bombay Linseed at $2 25, gold, ₽ bushel, 4 months' credit; market otherwise dull.

SKINS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for stock at about former figures. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 52½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 52c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₽ lb. Tampico, Goat, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 33c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 93c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency.

SPICES—Have been in more demand, especially in a jobbing way, within the range, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Mace, $1 12½@$1 22½; Cassia, 28c.@28½c.; White Pepper, 35c.@35½c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Cloves, 20c.@21c., gold, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a more confident demand reported for Raw, chiefly for refining stock, and bids have been made with more freedom for desirable samples on the basis of previous quotations, but the principal holders have been less liberal in their offering of supplies, and have been asking rather higher rates, thus impeding operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 985 hhds. and 669 boxes, including 465 hhds. fully fair refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; 120 hhds. grocery do., at 9c.@9⅛c.; 57 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 22 hhds. Demerara at 10⅛c.@11c.; and 669 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅝c., ₽ lb. Sales of 1,214 hhds. Melado made about a fortnight since have just been made public, but without particulars as to price. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8⅜c.; good do. at 8⅝c.; prime do. at 8¾c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@8⅞c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10c. ₽ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been moderately sought after, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of purchasers, with Powdered quoted at 12⅜c.; Crushed, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Granulated at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; A's at 11⅛c.@11⅜c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅞c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime lots of Tallow have been firm in price, and in good demand. Sales have been reported of 237,500 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime samples.

WHISKY.—Sales have been reported of equal to 380 bbls. on the steady basis of 93½c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room in the berth line has been fair, on a rather freer offering of accommodation, by both sail and steam, giving the advantage early in the day to shippers. At the close the market exhibited more firmness. There was also a fair inquiry noted for vessels for the Grain, Naval Store, Tobacco and Petroleum trades, on the basis of about previous quotations. Tonnage was in somewhat better supply, but owners were generally quite firm in their views....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn at 8d.; 15,500 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn, and 8¾d. for Wheat ₽ bushel; 40 tons Walnut at 27s. 6d. ₽ ton; and by steam, 15,500 bushels Corn at 8½d.; 15,500 bushels do. (later) at 9d. ₽ bushel; 4,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; (yesterday's report should have been printed 24,000 boxes); also a British ship, 1,197 tons; an American ship, 1,166 tons; an American bark, 770 tons, and a French bark, 402 tons, reported, with Wheat from San Francisco on private terms....For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 10d. ₽ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 2d. ₽ 280 lbs.; 120 tons Mahogany, and 40 tons Walnut, at 35s. ₽ ton; 35 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. Also a British schooner, 143 tons, with Sugar, from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, at 38s., and a British brig, 198 tons, with do., from Martinique, at 40s....For the United Kingdom and the Continent, a British bark, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia (a recharter) on private terms; and, rumored, a brig, with about 1,800 bbls. do., without reliable particulars; and a Norwegian brig, 280 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, on private terms....For a direct port in England, a British bark, 594 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ₽ quarter....For Glasgow, by sail, 39,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₽ standard bushel; and, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat ₽ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 285 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₽ 280 lbs.; also, a British bark, 776 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Clonakilty, a British brig, 299 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 85s. 9d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 545 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 3d., and, if direct, at 7s. ....For Bremen, a British bark, 528 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, with privilege of Antwerp, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,050 tcs. Lard, 340 pks. Bacon, 200 pks. Beef, 50 hhds. Tallow, 1,350 boxes Cheese, 1,250 bbls. Resin, 1,420 pks. Tobacco, 1,550 sides Leather and 3,050 pks. Merchandise at full rates....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 484 tons, hence, reported, with equal to 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, &c., on private terms; and an American bark, 440 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum also on private terms. ....For Bordeaux, a French bark, with a full cargo of Tallow from Philadelphia on private terms....For Cadiz, an American brig, 367 tons, hence, with Staves at about full market rates....For Malaga, an American brig, 276 tons, hence, with staves, on private terms....For Valencia, an American brig, 314 tons, hence, with Tobacco, at 45s....For direct ports in Brazil, a German brig, 172 tons, and another, 125 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1 30 ₽ bbl. and 5 ₽ cent. primage....The bark with Tobacco from Richmond and City Point for Trieste, mentioned in our last, was an American, 423 tons, (now at Baltimore,) at 50s. and 5 per cent....For Rotterdam, by sail, 50 cases Tobacco on private terms, and by steam, 100 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d....For New-York, an Italian bark, 560 tons, with general cargo, from Batavia via Padang, on private terms....For the East, an American bark, 324 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

The few sales effected in horned Cattle were on the basis of our last report. Milch Cows are dull, from $30@$70, with a very few extra nice fresh Cows from $75@$81 ₽ head. Veals firm, from 7c.@10c. ₽ lb. Sheep fair, from 5¼c.@7c. ₽ lb. Lambs brisk, from 10½c.@12c. ₽ lb. The trade in Hogs is active; 108 Hogs sold this forenoon at 5c. ₽ lb., live weight; 10 Pigs at 5½c. ₽ lb., live weight. General condition of the markets: Live Hogs nominal from 4¾c.@5c. ₽ lb.; City Dressed from 6c.@6¾c. ₽ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth street Sheep Market, since last Monday afternoon, including this forenoon, Judd & Buckingham sold 152 Lambs, weight 8,910 lbs., at 10½c. ₽ lb.; 348 Lambs, weight 20,050 lbs., at 11c. ₽ lb.; 89 Lambs, weight 5,910 lbs., at 12c. ₽ lb.; 678 Sheep, weight 53,710 lbs., at 5¾c. ₽ lb.; 459 Sheep, weight 35,340 lbs., at 6c. ₽ lb.; 145 Sheep, weight 12,480 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 102 Sheep, weight 8,720 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, S. McGraw sold 38 Lambs, weight 2,104 lbs., at 11½c. ₽ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 360 lbs., at 9c. ₽ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 160 lbs., at 10c. ₽ lb. T. McCabe sold 20 Cows from $30@$70 ₽ head. Hume & Elliott sold 117 Sheep, weight 10,150 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 1,190 lbs., at 6¾c. ₽ lb.; 61 Canada Lambs, weight 3,760 lbs., at 10¾c. ₽ lb.; 16 Canada Lambs, weight 1,000 lbs., at 11¾c. ₽ lb.; 134 Canada Lambs, weight 8,440 lbs., at 11c. ₽ lb.; 37 State Lambs, weight 2,000 lbs., at 11¾c. ₽ lb.; 202 State Lambs, weight 15,120 lbs., at 11½c. ₽ lb.; 10 Veals at $9 ₽ head; 3 Veals, weight 565 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 195 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 215 lbs., at 8c. ₽ lb.; 36 Veals, weight 5,210 lbs., at 8½c. ₽ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 3,315 lbs., at 9c. ₽ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 430 lbs., at 9½c. ₽ lb.; 9 grass Calves, 1,910 lbs., at 6c. ₽ lb. J. Kirby sold 37 Lambs, weight 2,080 lbs., at 10½c. ₽ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,920 lbs., at 11c. ₽ lb.; 87 Lambs, weight 5,070 lbs., at 11½c. ₽ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 3,630 lbs., at 5¾c. ₽ lb.; 157 Sheep, weight 10,490 lbs., at 6c. ₽ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 1,940 lbs., at 6½c. ₽ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 22, 1872: 706 head of horned Cattle, 6,996 Sheep, 15 Cows, 240 Veals, 8,240 Hogs, 48 Horses, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City. The Sheep, Hogs and Veals consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards; the Cows to dealers, and the Horses chiefly to City railroads.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 24, 1872: 19,220 Hogs, 8,865 Sheep, 171 Veals. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 2,469 Sheep, 414 Veals, 64 Cows.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Flour steady; Spring Extra, $5 50@$7 25. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 27@$1 29; No. 2 Spring, $1 18½ cash, $1 19½ August, $1 10½@$1 11 September; No. 3 Spring, $1 10 bid. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed Regular, 42c. cash, 42½c. August, 43⅛c.@43⅜c. September; Rejected scarce at 38½c.@38¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 27c. cash, 26¾c. August. Rye steady; No. 2, 55c.@55½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 54c. Whisky active and higher at 89c. Pork steady; Mess, $15 cash, $14 75 August. Lard quiet at 9c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders sold 5½c. lower; generally held at 5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 7½c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders held at 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 8½c., loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, canvased, 13c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Kingston, 12½c. on Wheat. Receipts—2,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Lake Imports—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 55,200 bushels Corn, 151,200 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—27,745 bushels Wheat, 211,836 bushels Corn, 52,605 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments from Elevators—2,800 bushels Wheat, 43,225 bushels Corn, 46,749 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 50@$9 25. Wheat steady; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 33; small lots of White Canada at $1 80; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring quoted at $1 35; Chicago Spring, No. 2, at $1 34@$1 35; White Canada, $1 80; Red Winter, $1 58@$1 60. Corn stronger; sales, 13,000 bushels at 50c.; 50,000 bushels this afternoon at 51c. Oats quiet; held at 35c. for No. 2 Western. Barley-malt unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—Flour active and steady. Sales 2,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand. Sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan, $1 72½; 1,000 bushels Amber State, $1 70; 2,000 bushels White State, $1 80; 3,000 bushels White Canada, $1 87@$1 90. Corn quiet; sales 800 bushels at 56c. Corn-meal, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted ₽ cwt.; Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $16; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20, ₽ ton. Highwines, 91½c. Canal Freights—Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c. to New-York. Lumber—$4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York, ₽ M. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—967,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—10,200 bushels Malt and 2,192,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Quercitron Bark scarce; No. 1 held at $37 50. Clover-seed nominally $10@$11. Flax-seed offered at $2. Timothy, $3 50@$3 75. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8@$8 75. Wheat—Offerings light; only equal to the demand; Red, $1 70@$1 82, the former for new; Amber, $1 90; White, $2. Rye commands 78c. Corn dull; Yellow, 60½c.@61c.; Mixed Western, 59c.@60c. Oats dull; White, 40c.@41c.; New Crop, first of the season, 45c. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses—Nothing doing. Mess Pork, $14. Hams, in Pickle, 14c.@14½c.; Smoked, 16c.@17c.; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; sales, 40,000 lbs. do. at 6c. Lard dull at 9c.@9¼c. Whiskey held at 93½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, $1 27; No. 2, $1 22. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 26¾c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 1, 57c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 56c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7½c.; to Oswego, 12½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 70; No. 2 held at $1 55. Corn steady; High Mixed, 50c.; Low Mixed, 49c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 34c. Petroleum—Refined strong at 20½c.@21c. in car lots, 21½c.@22c. for trade lots.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Tobacco firm for low grades; sales of 180 hhds. Flour in improved demand; Extra Family $6 25. Grain dull; nothing doing. Provisions—Small business; prices unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton entirely nominal; Low Middling, 20½c.@21c.; net receipts, 5 bales; gross, 35 bales; exports, to Havre, 1,926 bales; coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 192 bales; stock, 8,658 bales.

MOBILE, July 24.—Cotton nominal; no price given; net receipts, 3 bales; sales, 7 bales; stock, 1,051 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—Cotton quiet and in light demand; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 220 bales; stock, 821 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Cotton dull; Middling nominal; net receipts, 139 bales; stock, 6,148 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds of 1862, 91⅛; of 1865, old, 92⅜; of 1867, 91¾; 10-40s, 89⅛.

5½ P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities also unchanged.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes, 54f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. Sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—The Cotton market is dull and depressed. Sales for the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.

4 P. M.—Cotton market lower. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d., and Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.

5½ P. M.—Cotton closed at 9⅞d. for Middling Uplands, and 10⅛d. for Middling Orleans. Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Lard, 38s. ₽ cwt. Linseed-oil, £37@£38 ₽ ton.

LONDON, July 24.—Linseed-oil, £38 ₽ ton.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Petroleum, 46½f. ₽ bbl, for fine pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—47, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Benefit Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association; 71, Degange vs. Heimbold; 89, Olmstead vs. Riley et al.; 92, Bolles, receiver, vs. Duff et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JULY 24.

By Judge Pratt.

Lane vs. McMahon; referred to H. J. Cullen to take proof, and report with his opinion to this Court.

Mathews vs. Coe. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

Sebille vs. Sebille; judgment of divorce granted.

Watson vs. Watson; judgment of divorce granted.

Pronty vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Gallagher; motion granted. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

Harland et al. vs. Lilienthal; extra allowance of $1,400 granted.

O'Connor vs. Shipman et al.; motion denied; no costs.

Brown vs. Van Wyck; reference ordered. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

Bryan vs. Baldwin: motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 24.

By Judge Larremore.

O'Donnell vs. Rinaldo et al.; plaintiff to serve specification of claim on defendants within twenty days.

Anna Schroder vs. Henry Schroder; reference ordered.

Pierson vs. Thompson; proceedings dismissed.

Ralsteen vs. Stevens; default ordered opened.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Judge Joseph F. Daly will sit in Part II. Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas, on the 29th inst., at 11 A. M., to settle orders in motions which have been argued before him at Chambers.

Outrage by Strikers.

During the early part of the week Edward Sullivan, residing at No. 525 First-avenue, was set upon by three unknown men in his own home and severely beaten with a slung-shot. Sullivan is a mason, and had recently entered the employment of Baker & Smith, agreeing to work ten hours per day, not belonging to the Union. This is believed to have been the cause of the assault. Sullivan is said to be a first-class workman, and a quiet, inoffensive man in every way.

Ending of the Williamsport Troubles.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 24.—The riot excitement is about over, but the military will remain here a few days to protect the mills in case of a necessity. Some of the mills expect to resume operations to-morrow, and the balance as soon as they get a sufficient number of men. The strikers are peaceable, but declare they will not go to work until the mill-owners adopt the ten-hour system. The ringleaders who were arrested are still in jail. There is no truth in the reports of persons being killed, and others dying from their injuries during the disturbances.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CARPET-BAGGERS.

The following books are "quite the thing" at all fashionable watering-places, as well as at all quiet and health-restoring resorts:

SECOND THOUSAND,

SAILING ON THE NILE. Price $1 50.

"One of the most compact and charming books of travel recently published," says the *Globe*. "The book is an admirable recreation for a Summer day, and will be read with equal profit and pleasure," says the *Golden Age*. "The charm of the book is due as much to the vivid style of Miss Vaughan as to the glow and animation of the French author," says the *New-York Evening Post.*

THIRD THOUSAND,

SIX OF 1 BY 1-2 DOZEN THE OTHER.

Price $1 50.

This is the best selling novel of the season, and it ought to be; the intellectual effort of six such writers as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Miss Lucretia Hale, Edward E. Hale, F. B. Perkins and F. W. Loring.

MIREIO, ("that most fascinating of pastoral poems.") Price $2.

THE ROSE GARDEN. Price $1 50. ("I have been reading 'The Rose Garden' with real delight. It is a perfect gem of a Summer book.")

F. C. BURNAND, (author of "Happy Thoughts," "More Happy Thoughts," "Out of Town.") HAPPY-THOUGHT HALL. With 100 Illustrations by the author. Price $2.

Our books are sold by all book and news dealers, and car men, or will be mailed, post-paid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

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EVERY-DAY ERRORS OF SPEECH.

By L. P. MEREDITH, M. D., D. D. S., author of "The Teeth and How to Save Them." 16mo. Cloth. 75 cents.

An exceedingly useful and handy volume.

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In the Past, Present and Future. A Popular Account of the Results of Recent Scientific Research as regards the Origin, Position and Prospects of the Human Race. From the German of Dr. L. BUCHNER, author of "Force and Matter," "Six Letters on Darwin," &c. By W. L. DALLAS, F. L. S., Assistant Secretary of the Geological Society of London. 8vo. Extra cloth. $4.

ALSO,

THROWN TOGETHER.

A Story. By FLORENCE MONTGOMERY, author of "Misunderstood," "A Very Simple Story," &c. Second edition. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.

"The characters are drawn with a certain delicacy that lends a charm to the book."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

"The plot is ingenious and well marked out, though it is not a novel, which, on the whole, gives great pleasure to the reader."—*New-York World.*

_ For sale by all book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, prepaid, upon the receipt of the price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MELCHIOR DUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John D. Ducker, No. 144 West 4th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

MARGARET DUCKER, Executrix.
JOHN D. DUCKER,
BENJAMIN VAN RADEN, } Executors.
JOHN H. TIETJEN,
f1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL P. BELL.
jy18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL, } Executors.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN.
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872.

HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.
je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my22-law6mTh*

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE FROM DERRY, IRELAND, send name and address to F., this office, Box 129.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580, Laws of 1872, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 25, 1872, at 4 o'clock, to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York with the following named persons, to wit:

No. CONTRACTS.

John L. Brown, regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag, 10th-av., between Manhattan and 155th sts.

2336—Terence G. O'Brien, sewer in Hudson-st., between Bank and West 12th sts., and between Gansevoort and Horatio.

2210—Chris. Keyes, 1st-av., curb and gutter stones, and flag, from 65th to 86th sts.

2189—Chris. Keyes, Macdougal-st., stone block paving from Spring to 8th st.

2121—Chris. Keyes, 112th-st., regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter, from 2d-av. to Harlem River.

John L. Brown, 1st-av., regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter, between 92d and 109th sts.

2298—Smith & Noonan, J. H. Moore, assg., 88th-st., sewer, between 2d and 3d avs., and in 91st-st., between 2d and 4th avs.

2271—Michael Noonan, 4th-av., sewer, between 15th and 17th sts.

2129—Thomas Hayden, Hudson-st., sewer, between Canal and Vesey sts.

2233—C. G. Waterbury, President, 44th-st., Nicolson pavement, from 5th to Madison-av.

2151—C. G. Waterbury, President, 43d-st., Nicolson pavement, from 3d to 4th-av.

2211—John W. Pettigrew, 118th-st., curb, gutter and flag, from 1st-av. to Avenue A.

2297—Josh. D. Miner, 52d-st., stone-block paving, from 9th to 11th-av.

1842—Jeremiah Cromwell, 26th-st., stone-block paving, 3d-av. to East River.

2082—Pat. Farley, Madison-av., sewers, between 74th and 86th sts.

2141—Thos. Owens, Thomas Haley, assg., 5th-av., regulating, grading, &c., 130th and 138th sts.

2138—C. H. Green, President, 5th-av., Hamar wood paving, from 124th to 130th-st.

2101—C. H. Green, President, 123th-st., Hamar wood paving, from 2d to 6th-av.

2137—C. H. Green, President, 46th-st., Hamar wood paving, from 4th to 5th-av.

1945—B. F. Miller, North Moore-st., paving with Brown & Miller pavement, from West Broadway to West-st.

John S. Masterson—Regulating grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 120th-st., from 3d to 6th ave.

Terence McGuire—Regulating grading, curb, gutter and flag, Madison-av., between 86th and 99th sts.

2027—Vidal & Callahan, 11th-st., Seely concrete paving University-place to 6th-av.

2028—Vidal & Callahan, Howard-st., Seely concrete paving Broadway to Mercer-st.

2125—Michael Rabbitt, Staples, Hotaling & Co., assgs., Avenue A, flag, 17th to 24th-st.

2321—Joseph Pickard, 104th-st., regulating, grading &c., 5th-av. to Harlem River.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES,
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
JULY 24, 1872.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 58.—THE following is an extract from section 1 of the "act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872:

"For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service, upon the recommendation of the Board, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One General officer, one Ordnance officer, and three officers of the line; one to be taken from the Cavalry, one from the Infantry, and one from the Artillery. And Provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent in which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested."

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory in order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment, which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army.
Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department.
Colonel H. B. CLITZ, 10th Infantry.
Major M. A. RENO, 7th Cavalry.
Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d Artillery.
2d Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the Board.

All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information bearing on the matters under investigation as may be called for by the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—PATAPSCO River.—It has been found necessary, in order to insure the proper excavation of the long, straight lines of the BREWERTON AND CRAIGHILL CHANNELS, to mark their localities by means of wooden piles driven into the river bottom at intervals of about one mile.

These channels are now both in process of being widened, and the piles will be OUTSIDE of the limits of the channels now in use. Those marking the Brewerton Channel, (extending from one and a half miles below Fort Carroll to angle buoy below seven-foot Knoll Light,) will be 100 feet north-east of the red buoy side of channel. Those marking the Craighill Channel will be 150 feet east of red buoy side of that channel. These piles will be marked by RED flags in day-time, and WHITE lights at night. As the space between the red buoys and the piles is dangerous, navigators are warned not to enter that space, and also not to injure or interfere with the piling or lights, as they are necessary for public service.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the Laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New York County Court-house, THURSDAY, the 25th day of July, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

RICHD. A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
NOS. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

RAILROAD IRON.

850 tons 30lbs. fish, pattern rails, now at New Orleans, and

120 tons do., here, for sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,
No. 21 New-st.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, JR.,
Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. 1,029.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &C.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Albert W. Aiken and company.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES *of to-morrow will be published as a triple sheet, and will contain a full report of Senator Roscoe Conkling's great speech at the Cooper Institute, delivered on Tuesday evening. A biographical sketch of President Grant will also appear in this issue, together with a large amount of political and general news. Orders for this number should be sent in early. Single copies can be had at the counter, price in wrappers Five cents each.*

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Although Gen. GRANT has recommended to the President the remission of the penalties and the release from imprisonment of all prisoners now in confinement, under sentence by military commissions organized under the reconstruction acts, we do not find a single Democratic paper applauding his course. The professions made by the copper-head journals of sympathy with the Southern people are false, and merely intended to gain votes. Gen. GRANT has shown more practical sympathy, and given more evidence of kindness toward rebels, than all the copperhead writers and politicians combined. His course has been singularly magnanimous, and yet he is denounced as seeking their murder or banishment, or the confiscation of their property.

—Mr. GREELEY is the author of the above just remarks. They appeared in the *Tribune* Aug. 7, 1868. Mr. GREELEY was not at that time the Democratic candidate—did he utter a falsehood then, or is he guilty of one now?

The Albany *Evening Journal* recently stated that GEORGE N. SANDERS had accompanied Mr. GREELEY to Dr. CHAPIN's church on the last Sunday on which that place of worship remained open. The statement having been vouched for by two members of Dr. CHAPIN's congregation, was copied into these columns. Mr. GREELEY now explicitly denies that GEORGE N. SANDERS ever accompanied him to "any church, chapel or conventicle whatever." From this categorical denial, it may be assumed that Mr. GREELEY does not think SANDERS a very creditable companion to accompany him to a place of worship. A number of Dr. CHAPIN's congregation were certainly under the impression that GEO. N. SANDERS and THEO. TILTON shared Mr. GREELEY's pew on the Sunday in question. Whatever may be said about the story, it is beyond all question that the disreputable Confederate negotiator was an invited guest of Mr. GREELEY at Chappaqua on Saturday, July 13. His name appears in the list of those present given by the *World* and *Herald*, and is duly paraded among the "notabilities" given in the *Tribune* of July 15. We leave it to Mr. GREELEY to determine whether it is more creditable to have invited such a man to his house, or to have accompanied him to church. In the latter case, we might have supposed that the philosopher was animated by a sincere desire to improve the morals of his friend and supporter. At Chappaqua, he would have little chance of moral improvement, more especially if Mr. GREELEY's Indian policy was under discussion. Mr. SANDERS did not accompany Mr. GREELEY to church; but he was a guest at Mr. GREELEY's farm. If it was disgraceful to take SANDERS to church, was it less disgraceful on Mr. GREELEY's part to receive him at Chappaqua?

In the speech, published in another place, delivered at Raleigh, N. C., by Secretary DELANO, some valuable and interesting statements are given concerning the results of Gen. GRANT's Indian policy. Eighty thousand—or more than half—of the Indians now on reservations have been brought under control since the opening of Gen. GRANT's term. Only fifty thousand remain out. Explicit details of the cost of the Indian policy are also given, which tell very powerfully in favor of its economy as well as of its efficiency.

When Senator FERRY was re-elected, the Greeley organ hailed it as a sign of the triumph of "Liberal principles." Senator FERRY, however, soon showed that he was too sensible a man to sacrifice his reputation and political prospects to a temporary craze. He wrote a letter in which he described the Greeley movement as "mere Midsummer madness." In another letter, dated July 20, 1872, he says:

> "I support the Grant and Wilson ticket. Before it was made I had expressed my opinion of Mr. GREELEY as a candidate. I have not changed it. By November it will be found that the opinion of the country has settled in the same direction. Make your mind easy about Connecticut. The State will give to Gen. GRANT, under present circumstances, a larger majority than it did four years ago."

It appears, then, that "Liberal principles" have not an upward tendency in the market.

The libellous and venal sheet which has originated most of the slanders against President GRANT, has been obliged to take back its oft-reiterated story about Mr. THOMAS MURPHY's presentation of the cottage at Long Branch. It takes occasion, however, in sneaking out of the responsibility for the original lie, to manufacture another. It says that a fund of $35,000 was subscribed by seven gentlemen—Mr. MURPHY among the number—and placed to Gen. GRANT's credit in bank, and that this was drawn out to pay for the cottage. It will not surprise anybody to learn that every detail of this amended slander is as false as its predecessor was. We don't know which is the most disgusting, the cowardly insolence of the fellow who manufactures these things, or the readiness displayed by men claiming to be respectable to copy and circulate such miserable trash.

Today's receipts on behalf of the Children's Fund amount to $508 05. If any argument were needed to demonstrate how great is the want which the fund is designed to supply, it may be found in a report read at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. From this it appears that, of the 918 deaths which took place last week, 645—or seventy per cent. of the whole—were those of children under five years of age. Even this high figure exhibited a considerable decrease as compared with that of the previous week. It will be our duty to continue to assist in making this weekly improvement still more manifest.

The Rebel Archives—Unwelcome Revelations.

We publish this morning the report of JACOB THOMPSON, one of the rebel agents in Canada, to his principals. In anticipation of its publication, Mr. GREELEY's organ was yesterday violently agitated.

> "It is intended," it cries, "to open the old sore again; we are to have the city-burning, the well-poisoning, and the contagion-spreading business all retold, for fear people might forget there had been a war, and make up their minds to live at peace with their countrymen. Is this worth while? Must these dead-and-gone quarrels be revived everlastingly that demagogues may thrive?"

To which we answer: It is worth while. So long as the men who began these "dead-and-gone quarrels," and the party that helped to sustain them, with a journalist who was on both sides of them, are conspiring to seize the Government, the shameful record must be recalled. The truth is just to all, and here is the truth in its plainest, most indubitable form. Mr. GREELEY does not like it. We do not wonder at it. Nor will the American people read without deep sadness, mingling with their indignation, the evidence that, in the darkest hour of the war their worst foes were within their own borders, while vacillation, cowardice and vanity were making the editor of one of their greatest journals the practical ally of rebellion.

Premising that there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt as to the authenticity of the report as we publish it—it being printed from a photographic copy of the original document—what may our readers learn from it?

They may learn, that during the year 1864, and especially the latter half of it, the rebel Government was straining every nerve to carry the war into the North; that in pursuance of this purpose it sent secret agents, of whom C. C. CLAY and JACOB THOMPSON were two, (GEORGE N. SANDERS was a third,) into Canada, with authority to employ assistants, and with money to pay them; that from their hiding-place across the border, these agents put themselves in connection with friendly parties in the North, and matured various projects for the advancement of their ends.

Who were these parties, and what were those projects? The report shows.

Among the former were the leaders of a secret society called "The Sons of Liberty." "Its objects," says THOMPSON, "were political. Its organization was essentially military." It need not be added that the "political objects" aimed at by the "Sons of Liberty" were the success of the Democracy, and consequent surrender to rebellion. But these were not pursued by political means alone. An armed insurrection was planned to seize Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, while the rebels should advance upon Kentucky and Missouri. "The first interruption" to this plan, says THOMPSON, "was the postponement of the meeting of the Democratic Convention from July 4 to 29th August." It seems that the Convention was an essential element in the insurrection. It was concluded to wait and see if the Democrats did not win a rebel victory in the election, or, as Mr. THOMPSON puts it, it was argued "that the trial of the ballot-box should be made before a resort to force—always a *dernier ressort*." The rebel agents acceded to this indirect way of gaining their ends.

They were encouraged in doing so by an unforeseen event which told powerfully in their behalf. In July, 1864, or shortly before, HORACE GREELEY wrote a letter to one "Colorado" JEWETT, an adventurer, and an old friend of GREELEY's, on the subject of peace. Why Mr. GREELEY should have taken upon himself to discuss that subject with an associate of the rebel agents at the time in their company in Canada, it is difficult to say.

However that may be, Mr. GREELEY, by misstating to the President the authority of the rebel agents, and by withholding from the agents portions of the instructions of the President which he was explicitly directed to make known to them, managed to place Mr. LINCOLN in the position of refusing to consider terms of peace after they had been solicited by him. This advantage over the President was influential in inducing the rebel agents to await "the trial of the ballot-box." They believed the "country shocked," and they received assurances from their friends among the politicians that "on such an issue LINCOLN could be beaten."

Meantime, however, arms were purchased and stored. Some of these in Indiana were seized. The Democratic candidate for Governor, fearing his election was endangered, "threatened to expose all the parties engaged unless the project was abandoned." It seems that Democratic candidates were in as close intimacy with rebel plans then as now.

By the time the Democratic Convention was held it was deemed seasonable to make another move in the game which was to give the Government of the country to the country's enemies. Accordingly on the 2d of September, Mr. GREELEY again entered the field, this time with a letter calculated to secure the withdrawal of LINCOLN from the canvass, the substitution of another candidate, the division and diversion of Republican strength, and the success of the rebellion in that "trial at the ballot-box," so anxiously watched in the South and over the Canadian border. The letter was addressed to each of the loyal Governors, and was as follows:

> NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
>
> *Hon.* ——— ———:
>
> YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:
>
> 1. In your judgment is the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN a probability?
>
> 2. In your judgment can your own State be carried for Mr. LINCOLN?
>
> 3. *In your judgment do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?*
>
> In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use. Yours truly,
>
> HORACE GREELEY,
> Editor of the *Tribune* (and two others.)

To this insidious appeal GREELEY received answers from the loyal Governors which quenched, for the time being, his ardor in the direction of President-making.

These are some of the matters to be learned from the report of the rebel agent, and from a comparison of it with cotemporaneous history, we leave all candid men to draw their own conclusions as to its bearing on the present canvass, and Mr. GREELEY's unwillingness to have it see the light. It is not to be denied that while THOMPSON, SANDERS and their companions were plotting to put the torch to Northern homes, HORACE GREELEY sought them, under false pretenses, spoke in deceptive terms of "peace," and withdrew, leaving the brave and noble LINCOLN in a false position before the country. From that position Mr. GREELEY could have released the President, but refused to do so. It is not to be denied that in the subsequent canvass he made a covert and hateful attack on Mr. LINCOLN as a candidate, which, had it succeeded, would have been an immense advantage to the rebels. Nor is it to be denied that he is to be found today side by side with the rebel officials of 1864, entertaining SANDERS at his home, supported unanimously by the incendiaries then in their employ, and the candidate of the party whose success was justly regarded as fully equivalent to a rebel victory.

"Respect from the Respected."

It must surely be a great thing for the Democratic candidate that he should have the support of so pure and disinterested an advocate as the New-York *World*. None ought better to know the value of respect from the respected than the whilom member of the firm of SEWARD, WEED & CO., and the present associate of JOHN MORRISSEY and GEORGE N. SANDERS. A journal that has gained a national reputation for lofty consistency and inflexible steadfastness of purpose, should be able to do yeoman's service for a candidate whose characteristics are so closely in unison with those qualities. When, therefore, Mr. GREELEY read in his yesterday's *World*, "We shall give Mr. GREELEY an earnest but discriminating support throughout the canvass," and "We confidently expect his election," together with such cheering implications as "Of course, Mr. GREELEY will use his own sound discretion in selecting members of his Cabinet," the "Liberal Republican" candidate must have been very much charmed.

It is true that, as regards the last indulgent hypothesis, Messrs. LEWIS CARMICHAEL and HORATIO SEYMOUR may have a word or two to say, even were WALDO HUTCHINS and REUBEN E. FENTON good enough to hold their peace. Still, the kind permission of the *World* must go far toward settling the point, and there can be no doubt of the solid truth of its prognostication that the point will really arise to be settled. If, however, Mr. GREELEY has any misgivings on the subject, we commend to his attention the first article in the *World* of June 4th ult., headed "The Cowardice and Folly of a Surrender to GREELEY," and in which a column and a half of elaborate reasoning winds up with the statement that "It is a mathematical certainty that the indorsement of GREELEY at Baltimore will secure GRANT a second term." Entertaining that conviction, it is not surprising that the *World* should declare, in the same article, that "Assuredly no such egregious folly will be perpetrated;" and by this its readers, including Mr. GREELEY, may estimate the singular value of its predictions. It is not easy, in this hot weather, to think of many things at once more refreshing and more reassuring.

Another passage in the same article we are constrained to offer for the serious consideration of our Democratic friends, whether they have made up their minds to bolt the nauseous "Greeley Pill" or not. Here it is: "The indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket at Baltimore would be the road to an ignominious defeat, wherein the Democratic Party WOULD NOT ONLY LOSE THE ELECTION, BUT SACRIFICE ITS PRINCIPLES AND SWAMP ITS VERY EXISTENCE." Thus we find that the *World* not only looks forward with confidence to the negation of a mathematical certainty, but hopes to triumph gloriously in an ignominious defeat. This almost equals the "Magnificent Victory of Gen. LEE" placarded in Richmond by Mr. GREELEY's friends after the battle of Gettysburg. Verily, what with the artless *World*, the brilliant Professors and prospectuses of the *Tribune*, and the "vermifuge" satirists of the *Sun*, the "Liberal Republican" candidate has strong backing. His "indorsement" at Baltimore has certainly, in the *World's* sense, been the "road" to as much folly, dirt-eating, and pinafore logic as befits even its own intrinsic ridiculousness. If to afford food for irrepressible and contemptuous laughter to all intelligent people is also the way to make Mr. GREELEY's "indorsement" a "road" to the White House, he cannot reproach his organs with failing to do their duty.

"Our National Game."

The pastime known as base-ball is generally understood to be our national game, and most accounts of the various contests in which nine men, hired for the purpose, endeavor to beat nine other man hired for the purpose, and so win money and fame for their employers, are headed with this attractive and imposing title. Without going so far as that enthusiastic Western editor, who ranked base-ball among the honorable careers, it may be admitted to have substantial merits claiming the recognition of all lovers of manly sports. It cultivates in no common degree, activity, decision, and hardihood—qualities that any people may be glad to see developed in its youth. Modern base-ball may claim, too, a certain sort of science, which may be supposed to lend to the pastime just that kind of mental stimulus necessary to inspire and complement physical exertion. There seems to be an unnecessary risk of broken bones in its practice. But, on the other hand, there is some risk in all the exercises of the gymnasium, and the danger is ever a fresh provocation to courage. The veteran base-ball player, in contemplating his fractured fingers or his battered countenance, may feel the same sort of pride which animated the wrestlers in the Olympic games, who would suffer all their limbs to be broken rather than surrender.

So, everything considered, we are perfectly willing to accept base-ball as our national game. Only at present it is nothing of the sort. It is a profession, a trade, a "career," more or less honorable, for more or less industrious and deserving young men. To hundreds of such all over the country it affords at this moment an honest, if not a very creditable, livelihood. But a national game it cannot be called, certainly not in the sense in which cricket is clearly the national game of England. The best notion of the comparative status of the two games in either country is derived from a glance at the sort of people who play them. The social position or value of a man who can deliberately resign himself to earn his living by playing base-ball is self-evident. Yet it is such men who are our very best base-ball players, and no field of amateurs could, in the long run, compete with even a second-rate professional nine. But in England the other day, at cricket, a picked crew of gentlemen players beat a picked crew of professionals, and beat them rather badly. The men who made a sport of the pastime, beat the men who made it a business. And the inference is obvious that in England cricket is so wedded to the popular affections, so constantly practiced by all classes of the people for love, and not for gain, as almost to neutralize the undoubted advantage of the professional player.

Or take another instance: On the 12th inst., nearly twenty-five thousand people, representing the best classes of English society, assembled at Lord's, (a well-known cricket ground,) to see the annual match between Eton and Harrow. The only parallel event with this is a base-ball match between Yale and Harvard. Could twenty-five thousand of our best people be brought together to look at that? And the reason here for the difference again is plain. Cricket is still in England, as it has always been, the pastime of gentlemen, to which professional playing is only an incident. Base-ball, on the contrary, has become entirely professional, and correspondingly disreputable. Jockeying and trickery and vulgar chicanery of all sorts, have made its very name take an ominous and repulsive significance, and until it is rescued from the sharpers who make it their profit, it is simply ridiculous to style it a national pastime. Its fate is to be regretted, as is the failure of any stimulus to physical activity and development. But the fact is plain. Base-ball, so far as it can claim to be a typical American institution at all, is simply a contrivance for gambling that most honest men would cheerfully see suppressed.

Odds and Ends.

In Mr. GREELEY's organ many strange things appear now-a-days. Sometimes it finds out that we have been in collusion with several queer persons to obtain offices from the Administration; but when it is called upon for proof, it instantly collapses. Sometimes it boasts of its independence, as set forth in its publication of speeches delivered against its candidate. Yesterday, for instance, it took great credit to itself for publishing Senator CONKLING's speech, and "crowed" over us for not publishing Senator SCHURZ's attack on the President. The simple truth about that matter is that we furnished the *Tribune*, through the Associated Press, with printed slips of Senator CONKLING's address, and that it did not extend the same courtesy to us in reference to Mr. SCHURZ's lecture. Had it been as civil to us as we were to it, Mr. SCHURZ's speech would have appeared in full in these columns. The Professor is frequently in the habit of sending to us to borrow news, and then boasting of his enterprise on the strength of what we freely give him. Such is "journalistic" life.

Again: Senator SCHURZ utters a calumny concerning the President, which is forthwith exploded. Does the *Tribune* admit that a reply has been made? No; it simply says that the President is evidently "tender" on the subject of San Domingo. Had he not replied to the accusation, he would have been pronounced guilty; he authorized a denial, and he is called sensitive. Such is the Greeleyan notion of justice.

Still further: Mr. GREELEY seeks to render Gen. GRANT responsible for measures passed by Congress which GREELEY himself had passionately recommended. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Gen. BUTLER said recently that if Mr. GREELEY were elected we should "find ourselves drawn into a vortex, and voting to repay the losses of the South, and to pension Confederate soldiers." Thus taxed, Mr. GREELEY replies that as President he would have no power to initiate measures. They "must be *considered in the Congress districts*" (*Tribune*, Monday;) reference to the Congressional Districts being the great specific for all our woes since the Cincinnati Convention. It is, of course, something new to have questions tested in that way. Observe the distinction: President GRANT is responsible for all acts of the Legislative; President GREELEY would only be responsible for what he signed or what he vetoed. This argument is good enough for the party which has adopted GREELEY—what does it matter that it violates sense and justice?

Here, finally, are some plain questions for the *Tribune*, which it has hitherto refused to answer, and which it will probably once more evade. If it does, the public will simply have one more example of the "elevated" kind of journalism which the Professor holds up to imitation as "his way."

Where are the proofs of the reckless libel that the TIMES was in "collusion" with anybody "to find places in the Custom-house, Navy-yard and United States Courts" for any individual or class of persons whatever?

In what respect are the charges of the TIMES against Sheriff BRENNAN either "false" or "slanderous," and what considerations induced the *Tribune* to make so grossly dishonest a defense of a corrupt public official?

Has not Gov. HOFFMAN been convicted, on the evidence of City records, of having betrayed public trust while acting as Mayor of New-York? If so, what motive deters the *Tribune* from branding him as he deserves? Further, has there been any reason to alter the opinion given in Mr. GREELEY's paper of July 17, 1871: "The bloodshed of the 12th stains the hands of the Governor, and *cannot be washed out?*"

Did not Mr. GREELEY in October, 1871, profess his willingness to become the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, if the nomination were offered him?

Previous to this declaration, had not Mr. GREELEY expressed himself favorable to the passage of a law providing "*that the General Government should pay pensions to disabled rebel soldiers?*"

The Professor need not attempt to wriggle out of the responsibility of a direct answer to these questions, under cover of a cloud of words without meaning. If he has forgotten the use of plain Saxon monosyllables, he can ask Mr. GREELEY in the intervals between his slumbers at "headquarters" to write an intelligible series of answers for him. All that we ask is that there should be no pretense of replying to charges that were never made, in order to delude people into the opinion that those which have been made, are really met.

MINOR TOPICS.

The fact should not be lost sight of that Mr. GREELEY's formal letter of acceptance to the Committee of the Baltimore Convention is addressed exclusively to the South, and to the secessionists of the South at that. The only claim to any one's support set up by Mr. GREELEY is his desire that the restrictions on amnesty be absolutely removed, *i. e.*, he pledges himself to the policy of replacing JEFF DAVIS in the United States Senate.

There was a passage in a recent letter of our correspondent in North Carolina, which we hope was not overlooked. At any rate, it is worth reading again, and here it is:

> "This is the chief truth, the leading characteristic of the contest in North Carolina which cannot be disputed, and which it is incumbent upon every patriot to remember. There is not a Democrat in North Carolina, who waged war upon the Union, who opposed emancipation and enfranchisement, who was a member of the Kuklux Klan, who is not for GREELEY; there is scarcely a black in North Carolina, not one of the white Unionists who manifested his faith by something more than words during the terrible years of the war and the more horrible epoch of Kuklux ascendency, who is not heartily for GRANT. Herein is the significance of the North Carolina contest written so plainly that no man can fail to read it aright."

The President of the Metropolitan Gas Company has sent a check for nine hundred dollars to be distributed among the policemen who watched the gas-works during the recent strikes. This is quite right and proper—but might not the Police Commissioners show a similar liberality in another direction toward their men? We know, for instance, that many of the policemen were called upon to work night and day during the strikes. It is said that a holiday of *two days* is to be given to the force—taking the men off by relays. Are they not deserving of a little better treatment than this? Would a week be too much to give them—especially such of them as were on duty in the precincts lately threatened? There are very many excellent men in the Police force—hard-working, faithful officers. Why not encourage them by generous treatment? We are confident the public would not complain.

Sundry Democratic supporters of Mr. GREELEY have been lately indulging their natural instincts for shooting and stabbing. It will obviously be for the interest of the Tammany candidate to do what he can to restrain these playful tendencies of his supporters, at least until the November elections are over. Here, for example, is that distinguished ally of Tammany and its candidate, Alderman MCMULLEN, of Philadelphia, still in a condition of some danger on account of the intrusion into his inner man of a bullet from the pistol of one of his henchmen called MARRA. MCMULLEN may be able to cast a vote for GREELEY but MARRA is likely to be denied that privilege. Then, here we have Assemblyman ROCHE of Brooklyn, faithful to Tammany and GREELEY, amusing himself on an Albany steam-boat by stabbing in the abdomen another politician of similar stripe. Here is the possibility of another two votes being lost for GREELEY. Men and brethren can't you keep cool? The candidate and society generally can afford to spare you after November. Till then keep all your energy to shout for "Old Honesty."

In another column will be found some interesting details about the latest changes and reforms in the management of the Erie Road. A commendable desire to reduce working expenses and to concentrate official responsibility as much as possible seems to distinguish the policy of the new Board. A suit against DANIEL DREW, to test the legality of the issue of the celebrated 100,000 shares of 1868, is reported, on very good authority, to be in contemplation. Between the Stokes trial, the Barnard trial, the evidence which the reported suit would develop and the records already made public of the Fisk and Gould management of Erie there will shortly be abundance of materials out of which to construct an elaborate history of one of the most disgraceful episodes of the history of the last four years.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Interview of Spotted Tail with the President—An Indian's Opinions on the Coming Election.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Spotted Tail delegation of Indians had an interview with the President this morning, at the Executive Mansion. They were accompanied by three Indian women, and by Gen. Walker, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. D. R. Risley, their agent, and others. Spotted Tail was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a heavy red mantle; his hair ornamented with a feather of the same color, and a large silver medal, with the raised likeness of Andrew Johnson, rested on his breast.

After the usual hand-shaking by all the Indians with the President, Spotted Tail said through the interpreter that he was a little tired now, but would have something to tell his Great Father to-morrow.

The President replied that they would not see him to-morrow as he was going away, but they could talk to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who were authorized to act for him. He understood that Spotted Tail had something to say to him about the location of his agency, and requested the interpreter to say that Red Cloud was permitted to change his agency location, because at the former place there was little or no water in the Summer season. He did not want to drive Spotted Tail away from the present location of the agency, but he thought it would be better to remove, as a considerable sum of money ($60,000) would be saved in transportation, which would be expended for the benefit of Spotted Tail and his people.

Spotted Tail said all the young Indians now present were good men, and they intended to-day to have a council among themselves as to a change of location.

The President replied: Then let them tell the Commissioner the result.

Agent Risley said to the President that when he went among those Indians he found them all peaceably disposed, and desirous of maintaining friendly relations. Spotted Tail not only exerted his counsels to this end, but always tried to impress his people with the importance of obeying the President's orders.

The President expressed his gratification with this report, adding: We will do what we can for their benefit; we want to make them self-sustaining, and are willing to help them until they can reach that point. We want the white and red man to be on good terms, so that one as well as the other can go where he pleases without being molested.

Spotted Tail said he had something more to say to the President. "I hear," he remarked, "that in a few months there will be an election for a new President. I hope you may be successful. This would please me very much, for you have been very kind to my people."

The President replied: "However the election may result, I hope there will be no change in the Indian policy."

The interview here ended, the Indians filing before the President and shaking his hand as they took their departure.

THE ARBITRATION.

Lengthy Discussion by the Commissioners—Character of the Debate.

LONDON, July 24.—Reliable information has been received in this city that the Geneva Board of Arbitration will not be able to close their labors within a shorter period than three or four months. The Tribunal is still engaged in the discussion of the question of England's liability to the United States for damages arising from the acts of the Confederate cruisers. The English agent pleads that Her Majesty's Government did everything that it was possible to do, within the limit of the laws and the Constitution, to prevent the privateers from leaving the ports of Great Britain.

The debates are animated, but serious, and are confined closely to the point at issue.

The Board holds no session today.

GENEVA, July 24—P. M.—The Board of Arbitration is now fairly at work, and its labors are excessive. Sir Alexander Cockburn has remained within his hotel three days. Lord Tenterden and Mr. Beaman drove out today on the Esperance.

Personal.

W. R. de Ville Urratia, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Viscount de Loisy, of France, and E. F. Davis, of London, are at the Everett House. Judge Price, of Canada, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House. Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse; Judge Ben. Field, of Albion; Hon. John H. Griswold, of Troy; Col. H. L. McComb, of Delaware, and J. F. Hovey, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. William Denison, of Ohio; Gen. N. P. Banks, of Washington; Hon. R. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati, and Hon. B. E. Smith, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Macaulay, of the steamer China; Judge Samuel Jones, of New-York, and Capt. E. P. McCrea, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. W. H. H. Tucker, of North Carolina; Judge Porter, of Washington City, and Col. W. C. Wilkins, of Baltimore, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. W. Prescott Smith, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Dr. C. H. Bradford, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. M. L. Filkins, of Albany, and Hon. D. F. Gedney, of Goshen, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

IMPEACHMENT OF BARNARD.

Some of the Corrupt Characters that Surround the Trial—Testimony of a Reluctant Witness—Buying and Selling Heath and Raphael on Both Sides the Atlantic—Barnard's Sense of Friendship and Enmity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—Mr. Beach, yesterday, in his remarks in connection with Mr. Curtis' letter, made an impertinent allusion to the correspondents here who, in the discharge of their duty to their respective journals and the public, seek to show the fallacies adopted by the defense, and to eliminate from the testimony the points which support the charges as a "class of characters whose influence surrounds this trial." That the public may not suppose that this is the only class characters who seek to exercise an influence in this trial, it is proper to refer here to that large class of the friends of corruption who beset the members of the Court or engage each other in conversation in their presence, casting reflection on the object of the prosecution and the counsel conducting it, making light of the testimony given, and offering to bet odds that the Court won't dare to convict, and generally endeavoring to convey the impression that the prosecution is malicious, and in opposition to the sentiment and wishes of the people. Of course these are not the "characters" to which Mr. Beach sneeringly alluded, nor to the representatives here of certain journals whose mendacity, perpetrated in the interest in the accused, is measured only by the column, but, happily for the cause of justice and judicial reform, the desire for mischief of both these latter exceeds their power.

A RELUCTANT WITNESS.

At the opening of the Court this morning, the examination of Wm. H. Morgan was resumed by Mr. Parsons, who, with much difficulty, elicited from him facts corroborative of the testimony of previous witnesses in relation to Judge Barnard's action in the Heath and Raphael suits. He said he obtained the order appointing Coleman receiver at Barnard's house, after the adjournment of the Court; thought Barnard was holding Chambers, but didn't go to Chambers that day; he thought he stated the case to the Judge as he would have done in Court; the injunction in the Nyce case was dissolved the day before; Barnard then said he would not sign any more such orders as he had in the Nyce case, and that he had just dissolved the injunction. This singular spectacle of Judge Barnard both acknowledging and correcting his own errors created much surprise, but, unfortunately, the witnesses' inability to tell what injunction the accused had dissolved prevents a more particular description of this instance of judicial remorse. The witness obtained many orders from Barnard since 1866 in which Fisk was interested. He obtained the order of arrest in the Albany and Susquehanna suit from Barnard at his house. It was a peculiar circumstance that Mr. Fisk's name was not mentioned at these interviews. Very possibly he obtained other orders for Fisk from Barnard at other places than the Court-house or his own house; he had met the Judge at the Erie offices on various occasions, perhaps five times, with Fisk and others, but never obtained orders from him there; he didn't know who suggested the appointment of Charles Robinson as receiver in the Erie suit; he thought the change from Coleman to Robinson was in the handwriting of Barnard; the paper contained no name when handed to the Judge, and he supposed the latter had written in Coleman's name, but as Coleman refused to serve, Robinson had been inserted instead. The change in the date of the order permitting Coleman, as receiver, to be sent in the case against Heath, was made by Barnard, he supposed. An effort was made to identify by this witness the chairs alleged to have been presented to the accused by the Erie people, which he at first resisted, but finally admitted that he had seen some chairs there made of black-walnut, and leather covered, with a monogram on them. The leather was brown—the monogram was gilt. The witness was not struck with the resemblance between them and the Erie chairs, but thought he would have been struck with the difference had there been any difference.

On cross-examination he explained the institution of the second suit on the withdrawal of the first by saying that when the first was begun they were unacquainted with matters which they afterward learned were alleged in the second suit, among which was the fact that the Heath & Raphael stock was being bought and sold in the London market on receipts, while the same stock was being dealt in here on the certificates. The delay of a year in the accounting of the receiver was occasioned by a long examination of the certificates and by negotiations for a settlement.

The witness displayed a wonderful ignorance of the New York and Erie suit, considering his connection with the real parties therein. Though he went to Judge Fithian for information in regard to these matters, he did not know which side Fithian appeared for, and only believed that the Erie Company was defendants, but didn't know.

A BARNARD RECEIVER TESTIFIES.

Charles Robinson was the next witness. His testimony related chiefly to the identification of the Erie chairs in the respondent's dining-room and the loan by him to Barnard of $3,000 in a check of Jay Gould's. He recognized the monogram on the die shown him as like the one on Barnard's chairs. He said that Jay Gould did not know for what purpose he wanted the check, and that Barnard returned the money as he had always done before. He was connected with the Erie Railway Company and was an old friend of Barnard, which were doubtless the two reasons why he was appointed receiver in place of Coleman, who had had enough of it in the other suit, for as Barnard has boasted on the Bench, he always takes care of his friends.

THE 60,056 SHARES OF ERIE.

Robert Reuter testified in substance that he was clerk in the banking-house of Van Hoffman & Co.; a short time prior to the dissolution of the Nyce injunction, he, as their agent, went to the Erie office and delivered to them 60,056 shares of Erie stock, to be by them delivered to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for registration; later he returned for them, but was told that they had not yet been examined; later still he went again, and was informed that Mr. Hilton was out of town and had the key of the safe with him; the next day he went again, and received the same answer; he went again with Mr. Choate, counsel for Heath & Raphael, and was this time referred to the receiver, Coleman; the stock never came back to Van Hoffman & Co.

BARNARD'S FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

Arthur Joones, a Press reporter of New-York, was introduced by the prosecution to prove certain indecent and unjudicial remarks of Judge Barnard upon the Bench.

Mr. Beach objected to the evidence as immaterial and not constituting an impeachable offense. He affected to consider the question as one of fine manners only, and insisted that they had nothing to do with the motives of the accused. The instance selected was perhaps the strongest in point of immorality in every respect, and was very fully argued by counsel on both sides. Mr. Beach contended that an indictable crime was the only impeachable offense of which the Court could take cognizance. His argument was ingenious and plausible, but as usual wide of the point and intended to mystify.

The incident on which the argument is founded was that wherein an application having been made to Judge Barnard for the appointment of Ex-Judge Clark as referee, he angrily denied the application, with the remark that he would not appoint that man, as he was his enemy, and had lied about him; and he (Barnard) always favored his friends and not his enemies.

Mr. Van Cott replied to the objection in a speech of telling effect. He showed that this was something more than a question of fine manners, and that it involved judicial motives on the Bench; and to give force to his conclusions put the hypothetical case to the President—whether he would be acting in accordance with his Constitutional obligations as a Judge in this case if he should rule against the defendant or decide the case against him, in disregard of the evidence and simply because Judge Barnard was his enemy and had lied about him.

The truth is, all this evidence forms one of the strongest grounds for the conviction of the accused, and the fact that Mr. Beach expended so much time and labor to prove the contrary to the Court shows that he is well aware of the fact.

THE EVIDENCE ADMITTED.

When the discussion was concluded the Court went into Executive Session, and when the doors were opened the President announced that a resolution had been adopted admitting the evidence for the present, but without deciding now whether an impeachable offense must be an indictable crime or not. It is, however, well understood that a majority of the Court are of the opinion that a Judge may be impeached for offenses that are not indictable. This concludes the testimony in the Erie cases, with the exception of that of Coleman, who has telegraphed that he is detained at home by the sickness of his wife. The Court then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

NORTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Mass-Meeting of Republicans at Raleigh.

Speech of Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

Senator Pool on the Affairs of the Old North State.

Dana's Patent Testifier Distilling Falsehood and Concocting Fraud.

Greeley's Kuklux Allies Interrupt Gov. Harriman's Speech at Charlotte.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24.—A large mass-meeting of Republicans was held in this city today, at which Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., presided, and which was addressed by Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, and Senator Pool, of North Carolina. The speaking was from a stand which was erected in a grove, and which was handsomely decorated with flags, portraits of Grant and Wilson, and patriotic mottoes. While a majority of the audience was colored, there were many whites present, among whom were some prominent Democrats, who listened attentively to Secretary Delano throughout. The speaker made a very favorable impression, and there is every reason to believe that his speech will have a good effect upon the canvass. Following is his address:

MR. DELANO'S SPEECH.

In the remarks which I shall make I propose to examine the history and condition of the Republican Party, and consider the claims of the Administration to your approval and support. Not only in North Carolina, but throughout the country, there are new combinations in politics proposed, founded on the most unwarrantable charges against the Republican Party and its administration of public affairs. Into the correctness of these charges I propose to inquire, that it may be seen how far they are justified upon sound political principles, or sustained by the public experience of the last twelve years.

An extensive combination of disappointed politicians has joined its political fortunes to that of the Democratic Party, and under the specious cry of "Reform"—the last resort of discarded demagogues—now prosecute the vain enterprise of overthrowing the Republican Party. You are told, in vague and general terms, that the Administration is corrupt; that to reform it the Republican Party organization should be abandoned; that Liberal Republicans and Free-trade Democrats should combine to defeat the Republican candidates and elect one whose name, history, and fortunes have been that of party, and partisan only.

I desire to examine into the correctness and sincerity of this combination—whether it relies for support upon its professed principles of reform, or whether it is not a coalition with direct reference to mere party success, for party purposes and for public plunder.

The first great political organization in this country was that Republican Party which demanded American nationality, and which gave to us the Constitution and Union; made us one people; declared us a nation, and elected to the Presidency the man who led the armies of the Republic through the war for independence. During that struggle, in the midst of the anxiety and untiring efforts of our fathers to preserve and bear aloft the great principles of constitutional liberty, there were still found some to cry out against party and for party reform. That clamor, however, was frowned down with indignation and scorn by every republican heart in the land, and it deserves no other fate today. This feeling was so strong during the period of the first American decade as to lead to the unwise enactment of the Sedition laws by Congress—a mistaken policy, as was shown in the aphorism of Jefferson, that "Error might be tolerated if truth was left free to combat it."

Let me inquire what is party? Is it a catchword used to delude, deceive, and impose upon the honest people of the land? or is it something that is significant of principle and stability; which commends itself to the intelligence and integrity of the country? The Republican Party of today is an association of citizens extending through every state, and reaching every election district in the land. Men thereby act in concert to carry out great fundamental principles in the administration of government. Men of a like faith and purpose thus voluntarily unite in their political efforts for the purpose of placing and sustaining in the responsible offices of the people those of their fellow-citizens whose principles accord with their own. Thus the public affairs of the nation are administered upon such republican principles as, in their judgment, will best promote the welfare and prosperity of the whole country. Ours is strictly a representative Government, and, therefore, recognizes throughout its whole system the people's will as the supreme law, subject only to the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution and laws. It is not only right and proper, but absolutely necessary for the preservation of American interests, therefore, that the most convenient plan be practiced to enforce the popular will and signify its wishes to the Government. This, in my judgment, can be best effected through and by the organization of political parties; for, however just and correct the opinions of all the people of North Carolina might be, they would avail nothing unless the people were allowed to manifest them in the direct voice of their representatives. What matters it if a large majority of the people of this State are opposed to the issue of an irredeemable quantity of paper money, or an increase of the public debt, unless they shall see to it, in a public capacity, that their representatives, when elected to Congress, will faithfully reflect their opinions on those subjects? This can only be done by the united efforts of all those who are in accord upon great cardinal principles; and this is the work of party. It enables the people to declare their will in a practical form, and compels a compliance with it on the part of their agents. It carries the beneficent theory of the Government into effective operation, and makes it what it ought to be and what it was intended to be—a Government of the people and for the people.

The present effort to break down party organization, under the delusive cry of corruption on the one hand and reform on the other, is a blow at the foundation of our political system. It strikes at the fundamental principle of our Government, and goes to paralyze the arm and hush the voice of the people by relieving their representatives from party responsibility. Should this new combination of experimenting Republicans and reconstructed Democrats succeed in the attempt to destroy existing parties, and upon their ruins raise up a new party headed by Horace Greeley for the Presidency, are you to take his past history and record as indicating the policy of his Administration? This question presents itself to the serious consideration of Democrats, as well as Republicans; of the South as well as the North, and of every material interest in the land. While the most consistent leaders of the Democratic Party have from the first opposed his election, opposed his indorsement and nomination in Baltimore, it is that class of adventurers, soldiers of fortune, and politicians out of office, independent of all popular authority, and led by the Senatorial triumvirate, which has finally thrust him before the people as a Presidential candidate. Such action alone as that of the late Cincinnati gathering would bring the popular system of nominations into contempt, and that of party conventions into derision.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party, from the first, was a constitutional organization, springing quickly into existence after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its single purpose was to prevent the spread of slavery into the Territories, and it laid no hand on slavery in the States. It is not my intention to repeat the history of the rise and fall of slavery, or to call in review the enormities of that system. These have, happily, passed away. The most compact and condensed system of wrong, which Governments ever tolerated or the depravity of man ever invented, is claimed to have had its origin in war; and, true to its natural instincts for a little longer life and a little more power, it drew the sword, made war on the American Republic, and perished by the sword. In that day four millions of freemen were added to the United States. Depending on the issues of that event were many weighty considerations. War destroyed all civil government in the rebel States. The tenure of property was shaken and lost; poverty overtook the peaceable and the loyal; many precious lives were sacrificed, and general disaster was extensively endured. But to compensate for these great evils you have gained freedom and unity for the State. No complaint can now be lodged at the bar of Eternal Justice against the enormity of American slavery. This work has been accomplished by the Republican Party.

Following this are the acts of reconstruction of the Southern States. If these have seemed harsh to some, it was imperative legislation, made so to rescue order and government out of the chaos and confusion resulting from the war. To attain these, enfranchisement and the right of suffrage have been extended to the colored citizen. This was not less an act of justice than of public safety. The colored man had been declared forever free, and if freedom meant anything it meant that he should stand equal before the law and have a voice in legislation. Recognizing this fundamental principle, Congress reconstructed the Southern States accordingly.

The Democratic Party, not relishing this condition, again rebelled. Its leaders in Congress, and its newspaper Press denounced these acts as unconstitutional. An open war on the part of the opposition being found impracticable.

THE KUKLUX

remedy was next resorted to. That organization obtained and governed in fourteen counties of your own State, and to a yet greater extent in five neighboring States. In the fourteen counties it committed eighteen homicides, and administered 315 whippings on unoffending Republicans. But the avenging arm of the General Government has been laid, not too heavily, upon this last Democratic enormity. The records of your Federal Courts bear witness to the barbarity and treason of the Kuklux-klans, and the convicted felons who have gone up from North Carolina and the neighboring States to expiate their crimes in the penitentiary, are living monuments of the cruelty and treason latent in the Democratic Party.

There are still other deeds which have been accomplished by the Republican Party to which I must invite your attention. It has given guarantees for the faithful payment of the public debt. It has provided pensions for the crippled and disabled soldiers who shed luster upon America by their heroism in defending the Union. It has provided pensions for the orphans of those who sacrificed their lives in the glorious cause, and for the widows who are compelled to pour out bitter tears upon the graves of their husbands who laid down their lives for their country. These sacred pledges of a nation's gratitude will never be withdrawn while the widow and fatherless live to enjoy them. This glorious work of the Republican Party you are proud of. Is it time for you now to desert this party? Can any honest man justify himself in such desertion?

There is yet other work accomplished by this great party to which I must allude. It has provided against the payment of the debt contracted by the rebel States in their effort to destroy the Union. It has resolved not to pay the former masters for emancipated slaves. It felt that those who coerced emancipation by attempting to destroy the Union lost all right in equity to any compensation by such emancipation, and it has determined to stand upon these great ideas and great principles under all circumstances and in every emergency. This work will live in history. It will be worshiped by those who come after us; and if any hand is now or shall hereafter be raised to undo this work, to nullify it, or impair its obligation and validity, the execrations of all good men will be meted out to him who raises such hand, now, and in all time to come.

All this great and noble work has been accomplished under the constant and persistent opposition of the Democratic Party; but in the midst of this warfare the Republican Party has made its way onward in its righteous work. In patience and sorrow it has sought to enforce the laws, bring the guilty to punishment, do justice to the oppressed, and deal rightly with all.

RESULTS OF REPUBLICAN POLICY.

I now come to inquire what results have been accomplished by Gen. Grant's Administration which are to be placed to the credit of the Republican Party. All the great questions which were raised by the war have been settled. Emancipation, reconstruction, impartial suffrage, general amnesty, and civil service reform, have all been secured, either by constitutional amendment or by provisions of law. Important and threatening differences with foreign nations have been settled by treaty, and are now in process of amicable adjustment, and a new and important principle has been introduced into our foreign intercourses which proposes to settle differences between foreign nations upon the principle of arbitration, which, it is believed, will secure the Government against the recurrence of war in the future with foreign nations, and tend greatly to advance the civilization, peace and happiness of the world. Every State is fully represented in Congress. All parties profess to acquiesce in these results. No considerable faction in any State today continues, openly, to agitate for the overthrow of these measures or dispute the justice and wisdom of the Republican policy.

The principal and great remaining questions in this canvass are commercial and economical. They relate to the material interests of the country; interests which have undergone fearful suffering during the war, which have carried an enormous national debt to support the war, and which have since wonderfully revived under Republican rule, and which are in themselves the strong foundation to all that we can boast of material and social development. While the Administration has been assailed by extreme theorists in various selfish interests, its action has been guided by principles which command the respect of candid men. It has undertaken to relieve the burden of taxation impartially, as fast as the interests of the Government would permit on the one hand; on the other, without exposing vested interests and that of labor and capital to sudden and disastrous changes. In this moderate course the Administration has conferred more general benefit than to have plunged headlong into excessive reductions or to have obstinately favored powerful commercial interests.

It has been the policy of the Administration to pay the public debt as speedily as possible. The marvels which have been accomplished in this respect are known to every intelligent man. They are printed in thousands of newspapers, proclaimed from hundreds of rostrums, and are familiar to all. That $330,976,916 39 of the public debt were paid from March 4, 1869, to July 1, 1872, being upward of $100,000,000 per annum, or eight and a half millions per month; that the annual interest charge has been reduced to the extent of $22,401,087 annually—these facts are known to you, and ought to excite no other emotion than that of a generous confidence in the integrity and ability of the Administration.

FINANCIAL.

This extinguishment of the public debt has been effected under, so to speak, a heavy simultaneous reduction of taxation made by the Republican Party. At the termination of the war the Republican Party addressed itself to such reduction of taxation, and it has pursued this policy as fast as was consistent with the public credit and the necessary actual expenses of the Government.

By acts of Congress, approved July 13, 1866, March 2, 1867, February 3, 1868, and March 31, 1869, reductions were made in taxation which would have yielded for the three years of this Administration, had the taxes been continued, $580,450,000, and for these facts there is the record from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Finding it practicable to still further reduce taxation Congress, by acts approved July 4, 1870, and June 6, 1872, reduced from the excise tax to the extent of $75,651,000 per annum; and by the acts of July 4, 1870, May 1 and June 6, 1872, tariff duties were reduced to the extent of $54,809,588 per annum, and for this I refer to the acts of Congress before mentioned, and the estimate and statements of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, thus showing a total reduction of taxes yearly of $130,460,580 during the three years of Gen. Grant's Administration. If, in the face of these reductions, it be asked how the Republican Party has been able to extinguish so much of the public debt, I answer, by an efficient and faithful administration of the Revenue laws, and by an honest application of the money collected; and here I give the facts to prove this assertion. Let them be understood and remembered.

The total receipts from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, banks and bankers, gas, adhesive stamps, and penalties, from March 1, 1869, to Feb. 29, 1872, were $339,350,353. This, you will observe, was during the first three years of Gen. Grant's Administration.

Now look at the total receipts from the same articles from March 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1869, being the last three years of Mr. Johnson's Administration. They were $231,153,714, showing a gain in favor of this Administration, in three years, of $108,202,639, being at the rate of forty-seven per cent. for the three years, and making an average increase, from the same source, of over thirty-six million dollars annually. This illustration I give in regard to collections on the enumerated articles, and assert that it may be carried out as applicable to the entire field of revenue collections and taxation. It furnishes a clear and satisfactory reason for the ability of the Administration to reduce the public debt in the face of excessive reduction of taxation, and it ought to convince all candid men of the danger of disorganizing or abandoning the Republican Party for the purpose of experimenting with a party composed of dissatisfied Republicans and clamorous Democrats.

By the same acts of Congress to which I have last referred, duties were wholly removed from tea and coffee, and from many other articles of necessity for consumption and manufacturing, while the excise was limited to spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, banking, patent medicines, and stamps upon checks.

Thus you will see that direct taxation has been virtually abandoned. The tax-gatherer shall enter your domiciles no more, and the only warrant Congress and the country had for this sweeping reduction and repeal was the public confidence in the financial skill, integrity, and ability of the present Administration.

The foremost journal of Europe, the representative of the British nation and the British debt, which formerly spoke in disparaging terms of American credit, and was never very friendly to American interests, has expressed astonishment at what we have accomplished, and has frankly admitted that no nation in Europe could have borne the like strains upon her resources without the most serious embarrassments.

The credit of the country has improved in a degree most satisfactory to every patriotic mind; the price of American securities has constantly advanced; the appreciation of our paper money is marked by the fall of gold from $1 32 in 1869 to $1 10 and $1 12 in 1872.

At the commencement of the present Administration the securities of the United States were below the par value of gold from fifteen to seventeen per cent., and today we dare boast that American securities are equal in value to gold. These and like considerations it is that has enabled the Government already to place its public securities at a greatly reduced rate of interest, and the same causes, if continued, will enable us to call in the balance of our six per cent. loan and place it at a rate of interest from four to five per cent. Upon this subject I refer with satisfaction to the remarks of one of the leaders of the House of Representatives, Hon. Mr. Brooks, of New-York, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, delivered in the House Feb. 1, 1872. Mr. Brooks said:

"No voice on this, or on the other side of the House, now demands repudiation; all are for the faithful discharge of the public debt. The action of Congress upon this subject has lifted the public credit to an enviable position throughout the whole world. Just before the close of the war our Government was borrowing money at twelve per cent. After the peace, the rate of interest rapidly fell to seven per cent. In 1869, it fell to six per cent; in 1870, to five and a half per cent., and before the end of 1871, it fell to a small fraction more than five per cent. The interest upon the public debt has rapidly been going down. I said in this House two years ago, when the Funding bill was discussed here, and when I supported the action of the Committee of Ways and Means, in spite of some hesitancy among my friends on this side of the House as to the propriety of lending that support—I said then, that, in my judgment, such was the rising credit of the country that there would be no difficulty, if time could only be given, in negotiating the whole public debt of this country at the rate of four per cent. per annum."

What Congress was this that "lifted the public credit to an enviable position throughout the whole world?" The Republican Congress which came in with the present Administration. And under what circumstances had the public credit been lifted up and the public debt been reduced? Under the facts stated, of the repeal of revenue equal to a hundred millions of dollars annually. But this sum was more than regained by the faithful collection and honest application of the public resources to the public liabilities by the public officers of Gen. Grant's Administration. Is there not both honor and glory in this? And this policy now fairly accomplished, the necessity for so rapid a reduction of the public indebtedness has become less important. It may hereafter be reduced at a much less rate—say fifty or twenty-five millions per annum, if you please—and thereby the people's taxes may be correspondingly reduced.

For myself I do not consider it desirable to extinguish hereafter the public debt too rapidly. I am for such taxation only as will meet a moderate reduction each year and defray the necessary expenses of the Government. Contemplating our vast national resources it may be confidently predicted to be an easy task, in the hands of honest agents, for this nation to preserve its faith and pay the public debt within twenty years. And during all that time the people will enjoy such physical comfort and prosperity as are allotted to no other nation on the globe. To this end, with a protective view to American industry and American labor, the Excise and Tariff laws have been reformed by the present Congress solely in the interests and welfare of the people.

I maintained that the record of this Administration in all the civil affairs of the nation has been pure, and high in character and ability, and is as remarkable as the energy and fidelity of Gen. Grant during the war.

There is no mystery about Gen. Grant's capacity to administer public affairs. It is explained in the fact that the President is in close sympathy with the Republican Party, and that the Republican Party is in close sympathy with the masses of the people. Even those who have heretofore voted against his Administration include many thousands who believe in its integrity and trustworthiness, and who fear the hazard of a change. The success of Gen. Grant in his civil administration may be accounted for by the same reasons that account for his military victories. It is because his fidelity, integrity, and patriotism deserve success.

INDIAN POLICY.

I feel compelled in these remarks to refer briefly to what is known as the Indian policy of the present Administration.

It is not denied, nor has there ever been on the part of the Government any effort to conceal the fact, that there are occasional acts of theft, robbery and murder by Indians. These have been most frequent in Arizona and on the Texas frontier, but they have often been provoked and increased by the cruel and wicked conduct of bad white men. These acts of outrage have not been committed by organized tribes, nations, or bands of Indians, but on the contrary, by individual or associated Indians, acting against the wishes of their nation or tribe, and not under tribal authority. The fact is there are bad Indians as well as bad white men; and if, under our civilization, it is impossible always to suppress, or even punish, robbery, theft, murder and other crimes, is it wonderful if such practices are more frequently committed and seldom punished among the savages?

I am not prepared with figures for an accurate comparison, but I venture to say that the proportion of lawless violence, resulting in danger to life and property, is much greater in the City of New-York than among many or all of our Indian tribes, and that a greater portion of these criminals go unpunished in that City than among the Indians. I feel quite sure that the same remark would be correct if made of several other cities, or, indeed, of many States in this Union.

During the existence of the present Administration there has been an organized and systematic attack upon its Indian policy. The plan has been to misrepresent by denying that any good has been accomplished, and to exaggerate for sensational purposes every wrong committed by the Indians, and sometimes to assert that Indian outrages had been committed, which assertion had no foundation whatever in truth. Many of these statements have been suffered to pass *sub silentio*. Some have been corrected, others denied. It is too apparent, however, at the present moment, that this system is to be continued with increased vigor and audacity, for party and political purposes, to allow of longer silence. I have resolved, therefore, to expose these misrepresentations; and, in order to do so with the greatest accuracy, I have applied to the able and efficient Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. F. A. Walker, for certain facts connected with the Indian service, which I am about to present. I shall put these facts against assertions—or, to speak more plainly, truth against falsehood—and then trust to the judgment of a candid and honest people for a righteous verdict.

Upon the authority before mentioned, I therefore assert that, during the present year, more than twenty-five thousand Indians have been added to the number of those directly under the control of the Government. During the three years of the present Administration, more than eighty thousand Indians have been brought to agencies and placed under the care and supervision of Indian agents. Not to exceed fifty thousand Indians are still roaming beyond the supervision of their agents, notwithstanding the immense extent of territory which yet intervenes between the settled portions of the country. It has become almost a certainty that the coming year will see the number of roaming Indians so far reduced that, substantially, the whole Indian race within the United States will be settled upon reservations. These reservations are located with reference to allowing the fullest development of railroad communications, the largest extension of agricultural settlements, and the safety of white citizens. They are also located with the view of securing the best interests of the aboriginal population, and in order to afford the members of that unfortunate race opportunity to learn the arts and customs of civilized life, and I trust in the end to participate in the happy destinies of the American people. Such a result would be well attained at any expense, for the free development of railroad communications and the extension of our settlements is of incalculable value merely from a pecuniary point of view.

Every year the advance of our frontier takes in a new extent of lands teeming with agriculture and mineral wealth, equal to the area of many of the largest States of the Union, or some of the most powerful empires in the world. To accomplish this without delay or embarrassment to the aborigenes of the country, is one of the first duties of statesmanship at the present time, and this is being done under the humane and Christian policy of the Republican Administration, not only with strict justice to the Indians, but in the spirit of mercy and peace.

Of the 293,000 Indians within the limit of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, according to the last estimate which it is possible to form, 130,000 are now supporting themselves upon their own lands, receiving absolutely nothing from the Government beyond the interest of their own money or annuities granted them in consideration of the cession of their lands. The lands which they have ceded have been sold by the Government to actual settlers at three, five, ten or twenty times the amount paid the Indians for them.

The aggregate cost of the subsistence of the 113,000 Indians at agencies, who are in whole or in part, often in a very small degree, subsisted by the Government, was for the past year, $2,446,000, including the excessively high charges for the transportation of supplies which prevail in those distant regions. The fact that this sum divided among 113,000 Indians, gives an average of only $21 50 per head, is sufficient evidence that large numbers of these Indians are already closely approaching the condition where they will be self-supporting, while others are learning the rudiments of the mechanical or agricultural arts.

Fifty or sixty agents, with a force of employes, carpenters, blacksmiths, farmers, millers and teachers, to the number in all of 900, are engaged in the work of instructing these people to break up their own lands, build their own fences and cabins, saw their own lumber, and grind their own corn, as well as to speak in our language and write in our alphabet.

The cost of so great an enterprise is necessarily heavy, but it is as nothing compared to the cost of a month of general Indian war. It must also be remembered that war necessarily interrupts the progress of railways as well as the settlement of our country, and renders insecure the lives of those who live on its frontier.

The total amount appropriated for the Indian service in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1872, including all deficiency appropriations, was $6,055,774 69. Of this sum, $1,277,997 66 was appropriated only in the sense that it gave the administrative officers of the Government authority to pay to, or expend in behalf the Indians, moneys belonging to them. These moneys were the price of the cession of many a hundred million acres of land, now covered by the farms and factories or the cities of the whites.

Moreover, of the sum appropriated, considerable in excess of three hundred thousand dollars remained unexpended at the close of the year, reducing the actual expenses of this gigantic service below four and a half millions of dollars.

Single wars of the United States with single tribes of Indians have cost the Treasury ten, twenty, thirty and forty millions of dollars. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1868, reaches the conclusion that every Indian warrior killed in the Florida war, the Sioux war of 1852 and 1854, and the Cheyenne war of 1864, cost the Government a million of dollars and the lives of twenty white men. This is the cost of wars with single tribes, and the worst of it is that these wars have never settled anything. The Indians still remain, either to be annihilated by force of arms, at such enormous expenditures of blood and treasure, or else to be pacified by conciliatory actions, won over by kindness, knit to us by constant good offices, assisted to a condition of self-support, and in the end made one with the whites by mutual sympathy and by a common devotion to a common country and the same Heavenly Father.

Let those who, from lack of correct information, are incredulous; let those whose desire for punishment or revenge has been aroused by exaggerated accounts of Indian depredations; let those who wish to change the present policy in order to renew again a host of faithless agents and contractors to plunder the ignorant savage and rob him of the aid and beneficence of the Government; and, finally, let those who desire war that they may reap the rich profits which its large and necessary expenditures afford, ponder these facts and answer before God and a Christian nation whether they will, if they can, destroy the present policy of peace, justice, and progress, and restore the former system of cruelty, robbery, inhumanity, war, bloodshed, and crime.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. GRANT.

I must refer to some of the unreasonable and frivolous charges against Gen. Grant, which, it seems to me, nothing but the mendacity of politics would allow honest men to iterate or reiterate.

One is that he is inattentive to the duties of his office and recreates too much at watering-places. Those who know anything of the labors of a President of the United States understand well that he does no more of this than is necessary and proper. They understand also that no public business suffers by reason of any neglect of his. They ought to remember his four long years of toil and hardship in the field which, followed by the exhausting duties of his office, absolutely require all the time for recuperation which he takes. They ought to remember that amid rain, and sleet, and snow, he spent part of one Winter in recreation before Donelson; and, for the pleasure of the American people, by the help of his good soldiers, returned 40,000 prisoners to the United States; and that again in the following Summer on the bloody field of Shiloh he recreated; and that next, after that, he was found idling away his time in surrounding Vicksburg and driving the enemy inside of their fortifications, where, at last, he compelled them to haul down their colors and surrender to the flag of the Union some 30,000 more prisoners; that soon after that he was sent to the mountains of Chattanooga and Chickamauga, where he made the rebels again retreat; that soon after that he spent an idle Summer in the Wilderness, and then a Winter of pleasure before Richmond, and, finally, in the next Spring, amid the pleasures of recreation, received at Appomattox the sword of Gen. Lee and the surrender of his entire army, the last organized rebel force against the union of the States. Remembering these facts, some patience and indulgence is commended to those who think now that every day of his life, during a hot Midsummer, after his necessary toil and labor, should be spent in the City of Washington.

But he receives gifts! How can he be an honest man and faithfully administer the affairs of the nation? The injustice of this charge is so apparent as to justify the epithet of meanness and audacity. The President, without wealth, entered the loyal army, with the patriotic desire of aiding in the work of restoring the Union. He hazarded life and health during four long years of danger and hardship; he rose in rank only as his merit and victories justified; from a subaltern he became a Lieutenant-General, until, after breaking up the last effective organization of rebel troops and receiving the sword of Gen. Lee, the grateful hearts of the American people naturally turned to him as their defender and their great deliverer.

During his toilsome years of labor many private fortunes were made, and others largely augmented, while it must be acknowledged that neither opportunity nor avarice had prompted him to accumulate a farthing. Our Government grants no titles of nobility, nor settles estates in the form of annuities upon her benefactors; but there is, notwithstanding, a sense of justice and generosity with the sovereign people. This prompted certain persons of large means, who had gathered and enjoyed the fruits of the President's great services and noble sacrifices, to offer him, voluntarily, before he was spoken of as President, such testimonials of their regard and esteem as should contribute to the moderate wants of himself and family. These offerings were the spontaneous outpourings of generous feelings, creditable to the donors and honorable to the nation. They were a fitting evidence of that sentiment of justice that characterizes the American people. They were intended not as compensation for what had been done, for that was beyond price, and they furnished evidence that God yet inspires man toward the performance of his most delicate duty. How envy, or party malice, or political rivalry can torture these noble deeds into acts to be censured and condemned passes the comprehension of all reasonable men.

DEATH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic Party must be regarded as dead. Its adoption of the Cincinnati platform and of the Cincinnati nominee is the announcement of its dissolution. The present canvass is its political requiem. Will its old members go like sheep to the shambles driven by the leaders? Was there no principle formerly holding them together? Is there nothing now to which they aspire except the loaves and fishes of office; and will the cohesive power of public plunder, under the patriotic watch-word of "Anything to beat Grant," induce all former Democrats to vote for Greeley? I shall be amazed if it is so. I cannot and will not believe it until I see it.

The old Democratic Party did contain men within its ranks of earnest convictions, of sincere sentiments. They believed they were right. They deemed the war unnecessary. They denied the right of coercion. In the South they believed in the right of secession. They honestly doubted the expediency of emancipation, and were shocked at the idea of enfranchisement and civil rights. All this and much more was matter of faith and sentiment. All this is now renounced. It was swept away at Cincinnati and Baltimore; and they are asked to accept as their candidate one who has ever opposed them, and, opposing them, has denounced them with bitter reproaches, threatened them with confiscation of their estates and a division of the same among emigrants from the North.

It is monstrously absurd that all these men—the rank and file—"Tray, Sweetheart and Blanche," shall at once begin to bark for Mr. Greeley and go for the Cincinnati platform.

Gen. Grant is a Republican, but he has never been the enemy of the South or of her institutions. He was a War Democrat. His magnanimity toward the South in 1866–67 caused him to receive the reproaches of Radical Republicans, among them a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

He was then accused of whitewashing the South. He was censured for the liberal terms granted to Gen. Pemberton when he surrendered Vicksburg. He was accused of too great liberality when he received the sword of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, and permitted his destitute and half-starved troops to be fed with our rations. He was thanked by Lee when he permitted the rebel troops to take home, for use on their farms, the horses which they individually owned; and when Gen. Lee was prosecuted, after surrendering upon the agreement that future good behavior should be his protection, Gen. Grant insisted, like a noble and courageous man, that Lee must be protected.

These facts are too fresh and too important to be forgotten. Justice has not fled to brutish beasts, nor have all men lost their reason. Time will awaken memory; memory will lead to reflection, and reflection will show candid and upright men, whose desire for office does not swallow up all other considerations, that Gen. Grant, for an honest Democrat, is a much more desirable candidate than Mr. Greeley. The old Democratic Party having expired, the members are not compelled to swallow the Cincinnati platform and the Tammany nomination also, but they are at liberty to rearrange their party relations and join such organization as, in their judgment, will best promote the public peace, prosperity, and welfare.

SENATOR POOL'S SPEECH.

After Secretary Delano had concluded by asking for three cheers for Grant and Wilson, which were given with great heartiness, Mr. Phillips introduced Senator Pool, who proceeded to make an able and exhaustive review of the record of the Republican Party, claiming for it the confidence of the nation as honest, patriotic and faithful. He dwelt particularly upon what it had done for North Carolina in abolishing the odious class distinctions such as the property qualifications required by the old Constitution for jurors, and all officers of State, from the highest to lowest. He referred to the charges of maladministration of local affairs, which have been made against the Republican Party, and showed their falsity. His speech was quite long, and was largely devoted to State matters.

THE TAMMANY AGENT AT WORK.

While Secretary Delano was speaking a fellow was engaged in handing about among the audience circulars signed by W. P. Wood, the notorious New-York detective, dismissed by Secretary Boutwell, and sent here by Ethan Allen. This creature, Wood, began by showing how his impudence had been properly met. He sent a letter to Secretary Delano asking to divide the time with him. The sublime impudence of this demand created some surprise, but a reply was sent him signed by J. C. L. Harris, Secretary of Republican Committee, saying that Mr. Delano's friends were sufficiently well advised of his character not to permit the Secretary to hold any communication with him. Wood printed these two letters and then proceeded to rehash the exploded slanders against Mr. Delano, concerning his being connected with the Georgia State Railroad and the case of Collector Brady in the Fourth Georgia District. There were started sometime ago, in connection with a systematic attack upon the President and members of the Cabinet, but were found to be so atrociously false that no member of Congress would meddle with them. It now appears that Wood has been sent here by the Greeley Committee to peddle them about, and that the campaign is to degenerate into mendacity and personal villification. Except to this extent Ethan Allen's instructions have not been developed. The *Era* of this City charges that he has been sent here to arrange plans for stuffing the ballot-boxes and destroying the registration lists in the negro district.

ANOTHER MEETING.

A large meeting was held, this evening, in Metropolitan Hall, which was addressed by Gen. Baker, of Minnesota. He handled the fellow Wood without gloves, and made a forcible argument against the claims of the party which employs such instruments to confidence.

Secretary Delano left, this evening, for Fayetteville, where he speaks to-morrow. E. C.

Gov. Harriman Prevented from Speaking by Kuklux Shouting for Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 24.—Gov. Harriman spoke here to-night in the public square to about 500 people. He was frequently interrupted while speaking by cries of "Huzza for Greeley," and noises amounting to tumult, and the excitement becoming intense, he closed his speech abruptly.

As he left the stand the crowd surged rudely against him, nearly tripping him up. One young Greeleyite drew his pistol. The Greeleyites took possession of the stand and their second speaker is up.

The impression made by Gov. Harriman is good.

MAINE.

Rousing Republican Meeting on the Upper Kennebec—The Spirit of '64 and '68 Thoroughly Aroused.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 24.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Upper Kennebec was held in Skowhegan this evening. Coburn Hall, one of the largest in the State, was filled to listen to the speeches of Speaker Blaine and Congressman Frye, which were frequently and loudly applauded. All the enthusiasm of 1864 and 1868 is apparent in this section.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

The Greatest University Race Ever Held in the Country—The Fastest Time on Record—Amherst the Victor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, July 24.—The course, as described yesterday, was from six buoys anchored in a straight line, fifty feet apart, from the east to the west shore, between two flags at Agawam Ferry, a little south of Springfield, three miles, straight away, in a south-easterly direction.

The several positions were lotted as follows: From the east side—No. 1, Amherst; No. 2, Middletown; No. 3, Yale; No. 4, Bowdoin; No. 5, Harvard; No. 6, Massachusetts Agricultural.

THE RACE.

Capt. Babcock, the Referee, called the six competing boats to the starting-point and gave them their instructions how to start, &c. At 11:30 Mr. Babcock made an attempt to give them a square send-off, but was compelled to recall them. At 11:55 he had them again in line, which, by the way, was almost an impossibility, and quickly gave them warning, and then started them by the word "Go." A very strong current and quite a fresh breeze helped them along pretty well, and it was evident that, even without extraordinary good rowing, good time must be the result with such accessories. Bowdoin got well to the front on the start at 46 strokes, the Agriculturists were slow to get away on 43, Harvard started steadily on 42, Yale on 45 strokes, Amhurst at 45, and Williams 42.

Bowdoin led to the end of the first mile, but then Harvard gave them a hard tussle, and Amherst began to crowd them also, and the actual lead changed repeatedly, although at times almost imperceptibly. Yale and Aggy were two lengths astern. Yale crept up on Bowdoin on the end of the second mile and went before her bow, giving Harvard third position. The Agriculturists were fourth, Amherst fifth, and Williams bringing up the rear. When about half a mile from the end of the course the Amhersts made a brilliant spurt and went to the front and kept the lead.

UNIVERSITY RACE—Three-mile straight away on the lower Springfield Course, swift current and fresh breeze from the North-west; wind and water in favor of the rowers.

	Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
Amherst	16	32 4-5	Bowdoin	17	31
Harvard	16	57	Williams	17	59
Mass. Agric.	17	10	Yale	18	13

The prizes are six very beautiful silver boats and a set of handsome colors.

A GREAT FIRE.

Destruction of the Erie Repair-Shop in Jersey City—The Loss Estimated at One Million of Dollars—Twenty-six Locomotives Burnt—A Fireman Crushed in the Ruins.

Among the great wilderness of buildings connected with the Erie Railroad centre at Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, the structure used as a repair-shop was one of the most extensive. At all times it has contained a large number of locomotives needing repairs, besides a considerable amount of valuable machinery, tools and repairing materials. At 6 P. M. yesterday the building was closed and the workmen departed, leaving everything as usual. About 7.30 the south-western corner of the building was observed to be on fire, and in a few minutes the flames had burst through the roof and were making rapid headway over all parts of the building. The firemen were promptly on hand, and soon half a dozen streams of water were vainly pouring into the burning mass. All efforts to stay the fire were useless. The building being but one-story high was wrapped in flames within an hour, the entire roof burning at the same time and sending upward a column of flame visible for miles. At 8½ o'clock a crashing sound near where the fire had originated, gave warning that the roof was going, and an instant after it fell in with a terrific crash. Showers of sparks were driven upward, and for a few minutes the attention of the crowd was turned to the neighboring houses, fears being entertained lest the sparks should have fallen on the roofs and begun new conflagrations. But fortunately the burning structure was comparatively isolated from dwellings for the sparks to have any effect. After the roof had come down the side-walls caved in by sections, and soon nothing remained standing but the iron frames of the doors and windows. At this time the fire seemed as if devastating a plain, the flames from the fallen timbers reaching only a few feet from the ground, while it extended over a vast area. Long rows of locomotives were visible in the furnace, their huge smoke-stacks showing out clearly in the glare of the flames, except where, stationed near the sides of the building, they had been crushed in or carried over with the falling walls—lying, as it were, helpless and lacking but one touch of that power, which seemed almost natural, to place them beyond danger. The firemen, finding that nothing could save any portion of the building or its contents, kept up a desultory stream until near midnight, when all the material being consumed, the flames subsided. Near the end, the store-house facing on Revort-street, and standing two stories higher than the rear of the structure, gave way, the lanterns, &c., which it had contained, having previously fallen.

The loss could not be definitely ascertained, but it was estimated at about one million, the locomotives alone being worth nearly half that amount. The property destroyed is said to be insured for nearly three-fourths of its value, chiefly in New-York companies. The building, which was completed only last Fall, contained carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, and to these rumor attributed the fire. One account states that the fires were left unbanked in the blacksmith's shop, while other reports make it out as having begun in the carpenters' shop, in the vicinity of which it first broke out, but all agree that it was due either to carelessness or accident. Many of the locomotives which were destroyed were comparatively new, and five or six were ready for the road.

When the wall fronting on Revort-street fell in, James McCarty, engineer of Engine No. 3, and James Nagle, a stoker of the same engine, were partly buried under the ruins. McCarty was taken out dead, his head being partly crushed in, while Naegle escaped with a broken leg and a contusion of the shoulder. McCarty has been a member of the Jersey City Fire Department for nearly fifteen years, and was considered one of the best men in the force. He leaves a wife and three children.

NEW-YORK.

Large and Exciting Grant Meeting at Auburn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 25.—There was a great Republican meeting at Auburn last night—the first meeting of the campaign. It was addressed by Hon. David J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, and Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn. The meeting was crowded and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. At every mention the names of Grant and Wilson were cheered with the wildest enthusiasm. Cayuga will give a larger Republican majority than ever before.

VIRGINIA.

Grand Republican Demonstration in Richmond—Speeches by Henry Wilson, Fred. Douglass, and Others—Torchlight Procession.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 24.—The Republican demonstration here today has been a grand success in every way. The influx of Republicans from all parts of the State to participate in the mass-meeting and procession began yesterday, and today every railroad to the city brought a large excursion party. A marked feature of the occasion was the presence of thousands of colored females. They seeming to take quite as great an interest in the campaign as their husbands and brothers. They were in strong force at the mass-meeting, and though not in the procession they accompanied it through all its progress, expressing the liveliest interest and enthusiasm in all the proceedings.

At 3½ o'clock this afternoon the various Republican clubs, societies, &c., had marched to City Spring Park, where the mass-meeting was held, and by 4 P. M., when the meeting was called to order by James H. Clements, of Portsmouth, Va., there was an immense multitude congregated in the park, estimated to be not less than 8,000 or 10,000 persons. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. Tray, colored, after which Mr. Clements, President of the meeting, introduced Hon. Fred. Douglass, who spoke for an hour and a half in a most eloquent and telling style, being frequently rapturously applauded. I shall not attempt to report his speech and shall only quote one remark he made to the effect that he had heard that all the intelligent colored people of Virginia were going to vote for Greeley, and that if that were so he hoped there were few intelligent colored men in Virginia. He himself would like to vote for one Horace Greeley—the Horace Greeley who founded the Republican Party, and who for thirty years had battled for the rights of man, but there had been so many Horace Greeleys that one did not know which he might be voting for. He certainly could not vote for that Horace Greeley who was now the head and front of the Democratic Party, and who was doing his best to break down the party which a better Horace Greeley had helped to build up.

Mr. Douglass was followed by Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who spoke in his usual direct and forcible manner, receiving great storms of cheers whenever he made a hit that specially pleased his large audience. He spoke of the fifty thousand Republicans who had gone with the Democracy in the Greeley movement as the tail of the dog which could not control or stop the dog, but which the dog, the Democratic Party, would be sure to wag. He said that the Democrats had thrown over their own men and principles, and had adopted Republican candidates and a Republican platform, but they still would not come in at the open door of the Republican Party, seeking to climb over the walls into the fold, a course which, according to scripture, made them thieves and robbers. He predicated that Gen. Grant would be elected by two votes to one in the electoral college, and said that that would give the convicted but unconverted Democrats a four years' probation, in which to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and if they were then truly converted the Republican Party could point to this Convention of the Democratic Party as its greatest achievement. He said that Horace Greeley was the chief promoter and urger of the Kuklux act, if not its author, and was largely responsible for it.

Col. John W. Popham, Col. R. W. Hughes, John H. Smith, (colored,) of Washington, D. C., and others then spoke. The following letter from Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, was read:

ANDERSON, S. C., July 20, 1872.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., informing me that I had been invited by resolution of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Virginia to be present and address the mass-meeting on the 24th inst., at Richmond. I regret very much that official engagements preclude me from accepting your invitation. It would have afforded me great pleasure to have urged upon that occasion my old friends of the Democratic Party, prior to 1860, to vote for Grant and Wilson. Their Convention has nominated life long Republicans for President and Vice-President, Greeley and Brown, and to vote for them requires an absolute abandonment of every cherished tenet of the Democratic Party. If they can vote for Greeley Republican, why not for Grant Republican? Has not the Administration of the latter been eminently successful in preserving peace at home and abroad; in reducing taxation upon the people eighty millions per annum, in reducing the expenditures of the Government in the same proportion, in paying off nearly four hundred millions of the public debt, and in elevating the financial credit of the country at home and abroad? With such a record why should a change of Administration be made and a new man placed in position, who his most ardent friends will not venture to assert that he possesses executive ability. Are these Old line Democrats controlled by passion or by judgment? Is not their hostility to Grant an unquenchable hate of the Government he represents, or an antipathy to him as the successful leader of the Union forces to victory over us? Do they appreciate the fact that the Government, its laws and authority have been re-established over all the States of the Union, and that it is the part of wisdom to cease cherishing the hate and hostilities of the past, and to commence to cultivate kindly and friendly relations in the future? If they continue to make their hostility against the Republican Party of the North the basis of political action, why should not the North, with equal propriety, make the bad passions of the war the basis of their political action toward the South? If I were at your meeting, I would conjure every old-line Democrat to hesitate long before he determines to cast his vote against Gen. Grant, after having resolved to vote the Republican ticket. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant.

(Signed.) JAMES L. ORR.

To JOHN W. WOLTZ, Esq., Secretary, &c., Richmond Va.

At 8 P. M. a procession was formed, headed by a fine brass band that had played at intervals all the afternoon in the park, and marched through the principal streets of the city. The procession was decidedly the biggest thing seen here since the war. There were at least 20,000 persons in it and accompanying it, with over 1,000 Chinese lanterns, fire-works being profusely burned all along the line of march. There were a great many transparencies, some of them with very happy inscriptions. I select a few as samples of the whole. On a huge transparency placed on wheels and drawn by horses, were the following contrasted utterances of Grant and Greeley:

"Tell your boys they can take their horses home with them to help them make their crops."—*Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.*

"I recommend that Gen. Lee be pardoned."—*Gen. Grant to President Johnson.*

"Gen. Lee and his officers and troops who have been duly paroled, cannot be arrested and tried for treason. I protest against their arrest."—*Gen. Grant to President Johnson.*

"When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children."—*H. G. in Tribune, May 1, 1861.*

Upon the smaller transparencies were these:

"I always demanded the Kuklux act."—*H. G.*

"Mixed schools South, but not North."—*H. G.*

"The negro must be sent across the sea."—*H. G.*

"Confiscation is an act of justice."—*H. G.*

"There is no true chivalry in the South."—*H. G.*

"If Lee and his comrades are prosecuted, I will resign."—*Gen. Grant.*

"Grant will be far better qualified for President in 1872 than he was in 1868."—*H. G.*

"Grant never has been defeated and he never will be."—*H. G.*

"Missouri and Misery; Horace and Horrors."

"We go for Greeley in '72 as we went for Seymour in '68."

"Horace Greeley treacherous to Grant in '64; he repeats it to Grant in '72," &c., &c.

DEATH OF JUAREZ.

The President of Mexico Dead of Appoplexy—Lerdo de Tejada to Succeed Him.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, July 24.—Gen. Rocha telegraphed from Monterey, this afternoon, that President Juarez had died on the night of the 18th inst., from an attack of appoplexy, which had seized him at 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, and directed that the flags of the Goverment should be placed half-mast. The news was received by all classes with astonishment, and was not credited until it was confirmed by a second dispatch from Gen. Rocha.

The Presidency of the Republic will devolve on Lerdo de Tejoda, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and, until recently, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in President Juarez's Cabinet, but lately in opposition to the Government and regarded as sympathizing with the revolutionists although he remained in the City of Mexico and took no active part with the insurgents. Tejoda will act as President until Congress shall order an election to fill the vacancy.

Although the majority of people may run out of town, Mr. BRENTANO, of No. 33 Union square, keeps steadfastly "to the fore." In season or out of season, his counters are always liberally supplied with the newest books and periodicals. He has just received the numbers of the *Graphic* and *Illustrated News* for July 13—both full of capital engravings. The *News* gives two large views of Mr. GILMORE's musical festival at Boston, and a splendid double page supplement. The *Graphic* also deals liberally with its subscribers. Mr. BRENTANO has received, in addition to the above, *Nature*, *Punch*, and the *Saturday Review*.

Rich, Pure and Harmless.
BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, for the handkerchief. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement*

Cool, Refreshing Hair-dressing. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates the effects of intense heat or salt water bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies—Don't Go to the Country Before you lay in a good supply of Boots and Shoes, Bathing-shoes and India Rubbers, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $67. New Melodeons, $35, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At Clearfield, Penn., on the 22d inst., WILLIAM PATTERSON, infant son of Rev. Henry S. Butler.

CRAWFORD.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 24, ROBERT W., son of M. J. and Ellen Crawford, aged 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, Wall House, corner 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2½ P. M.

DE VOE.—On Tuesday, the 23d inst., SUSIE J., daughter of Thomas F. and Lucy A. De Voe, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 104 West 13th st., on Thursday morning, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, for interment.

DAVIDSON.—On Monday, July 22, JAMES, son of John and Anne Davidson, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1¾ P. M. train from 30th-st., and 2 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st.

ELMER.—At the Bloomingdale Asylum, on Monday, July 22, Dr. JOHN S. ELMER, in the 82d year of his age.

FAIRGRIEVE.—At the residence of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler, on the 23d inst., Capt. JAMES FAIRGRIEVE, late of the First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the First Division Staff N. G. S. N. Y., and of the First Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 346 West 28th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 25th inst.

FISHER.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, 23d July, REBECCA, widow of the late Elijah Fisher, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 25th July, at 12 o'clock, from the First M. E. Church, White Plains.

FLEET.—On Tuesday, July 23, JUDITH, widow of James Fleet, in the 85th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her son, Arnold Fleet, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

GANSE.—At East Hampton, Long Island, July 22, HERVEY PLATT, infant son of Rev. Hervey D. and Emma E. Ganse, aged 1 year and 13 days.

GAUTIER.—On Tuesday, July 23, at White Plains, at the residence of his son-in-law, James B. Kayser, SAMUEL TEN EYCK GAUTIER, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church, New-York.

HUMPHREYS.—On the 23d inst., ELIZABETH B., only child of William B. and Elizabeth J. Humphreys, aged 1 month and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, Cherry-st., East Orange, on Thursday, July 25, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HYATT.—At Newtown, on Tuesday, July 23, MARIA CHRISTIANA, infant daughter of T. Burroughs and Christiana Hyatt, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Thursday afternoon, July 25, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

JONES.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 24, EDDY, infant son of Edward W. and Isabella B. Jones, aged 3 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUDERBACK.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, SARAH TILLEY, daughter of Marie Louise and David Louderback, Jr., aged 6 weeks and 3 days.

MARSHALL.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, 23d inst., JAMES MARSHALL, of the late firm of Bevans & Marshall, of this City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 98 Garden-st., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

McCLELLAND.—At Delaware Water Gap, July 23, GEORGE D. McCLELLAND, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. McClelland.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert H. Neilson, at New-Brunswick, N. J.

OGDEN.—Mrs. MATILDA M. OGDEN, aged 89 years, daughter of Capt. Thomas Bibly, deceased, and widow of the late Isaac Ogden at the residence of her brother, William H. K. Bibly, Paterson, N. J., on the 23d inst.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, New-York, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PENDLE.—On July 23, CLARA AUGUSTA, youngest child of William and Ellen Pendle.

Buried from the residence of her parents, No. 583 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

PROCTOR.—On Tuesday evening, 23d inst., Miss LUCY A. PROCTOR, of this City.

Funeral services today (Thursday) at 2 P. M., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Aug. G. Elliot, No. 120 West 42d-st., City. Her remains will be taken to Exeter, N. H., for interment.

☞ Boston, Exeter, N. H., and Sandbornton, N. H., papers please copy.

PEMBER.—On Sunday, 21st, GEOFFREY FRANCIS, son of Arthur and Alice Mary Pember.

ROWLEY.—On the morning of the 24th inst., at the New-York Hotel, CATHERINE B., wife of Reuben Rowley, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the New York Hotel.

STROUT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, JOHN E. H., youngest son of Albion P. and Geraldine G. Strout, aged 1 year, 8 months and 19 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 139 Lafayette-av., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLETS.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, 1872, FREDERICK NICHOLS, son of Joseph H. and M. Louise Willets, aged 4 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 142 Nassau-st., on Thursday, July 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $23: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 27, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

MAGNETIC.—ALL CASES OF NERVOUS prostration and general debility, from whatever cause, successfully treated by F. A. PALMER, Magnetizer, No. 23 West 27th-st. Terms—Office treatment, $3; visits, $5.

CURIOUS NEW AND OLD BOOKS.—165,672 books on hand, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL cash sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
GRANT, WILSON AND VICTORY.
A Grant and Wilson banner will be raised at headquarters, No. 457 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst. E. Delafield Smith, Isaac H. Bailey, J. C. F. Beyland and others will address the meeting.
B. BIGLIN, Committee
SPENCER KIRBY, of
JAMES R. COSGROVE. Arrangements.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
Head-quarters for political banners, transparencies, and flags at the Original Manufacturer's, No. 107 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William. W. B. COBB.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 25, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THURSDAY EVENING, 25th, at 8 o'clock, in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market continues very quiet, and values continue firm. The Exchange was but thinly attended, and no real estate was sold at public auction.

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the two lots of land, 44 by 120, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 88.6 feet south of Third-street, to Friday, July 26, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, east side, 169.8 feet north of Broome-street, 40 by 39.2 by 40 by 38.10, to Wednesday, Aug. 7, by order of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee.

William Kennelly, No. 4 Pine-street, recently sold a plot of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 160 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for the sum of $35,000 cash. The property is to be used for church purposes.

L. Friedman, No. 112 Broadway, reports the sale of the plot of land situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between St. Nicholas and Seventh avenues, 50.5 feet front on Seventh-avenue, 59.8 feet on Avenue St. Nicholas, and 139 feet all the front, on One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between the above avenues, for the sum of $25,000.

The following legal sales are advertised to take place at the Exchange today, Thursday, July 25:

By James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., referee, one lot on north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 672.8 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 19.4 by 100.5.

Also, one lot and buildings on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 155 feet west of Second-avenue, by order of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., referee.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. Harvey Hart, Esq., referee, the two four-story double tenement-houses and lots, 50 by 150, situate on the north side of Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 24.

Boulevard, s. w. corner 146th-st., ½ block x150..	$28,500
Boulevard, n. e. corner 99th-st., 105x100; Boulevard, e. s., 105.1 ft. n. of 99th-st., 50.1x87.10	60,000
Church-st., w. s., 83.1 ft. n. of White-st., 43.10x75, irregular, Nos. 198 and 200 Church-st.	125,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., 174.2 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25.3x87.6	32,000
4th-st., s. e. corner Mercer-st., 22.6x80 5, 1835	7,000
57th-st., s. s., 650 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x100.5	53,000
57th-st., s. s., 600 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100	53,000
72d-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2, h. and l.	20,000
76th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x102.2, foreclosure	6,000
76th-st., n. s., 171.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102.2, foreclosure	5,700
76th-st., n. s., 188.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102.2, foreclosure	6,850
118th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av.; 44x100.11; 117th-st., n. s., 173.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 46.3x100.11	14,000
123d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.11	21,500
127th-st., s. s., 334.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 0.6x99.11, party wall	400
127th-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x99.11, h. and l.	4,300
Madison-av., s. e. corner 67th-st., 100.5x75	75,000
1st-av., n. e. corner 65th-st., 100.5x110	22,000
6th-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 28th-st., 24.8x100, h. and l.	35,000
7th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 53d-st., 25.1x100; 7th-av., w. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 54th-st., 25.1x100	20,000
8th-av., n. w. corner 118th-st., 50.6x100, mortgage $9,333	14,000
8th-av., n. w. corner 118th-st., 50.1x100	14,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 161st-st., 25x100, h. and l., three-fourths part, bought and sold..	3,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Mission-place, Nos. 1 and 2, two and three floors, 2½ years, per year	$3,050
Mission-place, Nos. 1 and 2, four and five floors, 2 years, per year	2,860

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,600 City houses and lots. City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn.; the well-known Winthrop Place, at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 54x40, with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each 12 feet wide, running from front to rear; the grounds are in fine order and beautifully shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings are numerous and first-class; on the property is a lake, water-fall and mill; ground all told about six acres; the entirety can be bought for $30,000; or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000; on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN HALF A MILE OF Croton Falls Station, Harlem Railroad, a splendid farm of 210 acres, with fine dwelling, barn, stable, cottage, &c. The whole would be sold on very advantageous terms; the house and twenty-five acres would be disposed of separately, if desired. This offers a capital chance for parties desirous of availing themselves of the advantages quick trains will give to Westchester property. For further particulars, apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—CLINTON, NEAR UTICA, N. Y., a beautiful, thoroughly cultivated place of five acres; elegant house; fruits of every description; opposite Hamilton College, one mile from depot; best schools; high ground; beautiful views; best society; location unsurpassed; the best possible opportunity for a gentleman wishing to educate his children near home. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

FLUSHING. TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamized street; price only $5,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 59 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

RIVERSIDE ON THE SOUND.—BEAUtiful sea-side residence for sale; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; $8,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place, between 11 and 4 o'clock. Also, for sale or to lease, the House No. 603 5th-av.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST—TO RENT.—Near new Post-office. Excellent location, paper, metal or leather trade. Moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

FURNISHED.

TO LET, IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE Summer or per annum, a furnished cottage, delightfully located by a running brook; large grounds, well shaded, vegetable garden and fruit in great variety. Address Post-office Box No. 43, Bloomfield.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NOTE OF WM. S. DRIGGS TO ME, dated about May 22, 1872, due two months from date; also collateral security for same of certificate of stock of the Driggs Drainage Company, of Elizabeth, N. J. All persons are hereby notified not to purchase the same, as payment has been stopped. W. E. LANGLEY.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 69,564, ISSUED BY the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the Bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Referee's sale in foreclosure.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—TERENCE McGUIRE against SEYMOUR A. BAKER and Malina S. Baker, his wife, Maria L. Andrews and Thomas H. Farrel.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 19th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; and from said point, running easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, twenty-five (25) feet; then northerly one hundred feet ten inches to the centre of the block; then westerly, along the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; then southerly one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being more fully shown and described on a map, drawn according to a survey of Philip Milledoler's property, made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, on the 20th day of August, 1828, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, as lot three hundred and sixty-two (362.)

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

Fine & Gallaher, Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 7 Murray-st.

jy16-2aw3wTu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW BERNHEIMER against BABETTA ADELSBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz: The lot of land and premises situate on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid, distant in a south-easterly direction two hundred and fifteen feet one inch and five-sevenths of an inch from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Avenue C, with the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and running thence north-easterly on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-six feet; thence south-easterly twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence south-westerly ninety-six feet, to the said north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid; and thence north-westerly along the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.

DAVID McADAM, Referee.

jy25-2aw-3wTh* No. 11 Chambers-st.

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ISAAC BERNHARD against MARGARET MONAHAN.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 29th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of First-avenue, distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the north-westerly course of First-avenue and Sixty-first street, thence northerly along said northerly line of First-avenue twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty first-street, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet, thence at right angles southerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet to the point of commencement."—New-York, July 13, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

TOWNSEND, LEVINGER & WALDHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 261 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ST. NICHOLAS
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., 180 Chatham-square, junction Mott and Worth sts., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1872	186,251
Total	$386,251

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5. By order of the Board. J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst. and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 3, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order, WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of JAMISON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 Broad-st.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New-York. A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership existing between JOHN J. WILSON, HENRY L. WILSON, general partners, and FREDERIC TALBOT, special partner, under the name of J. J. & H. L. WILSON, is dissolved by mutual consent.

FREDERIC TALBOT.
JOHN J. WILSON.
HENRY L. WILSON.

Dated JULY 1, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,986,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1865	953,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1893	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT

70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased,* except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS:

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN CONVERTIBLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, free of State and Government taxes.

WARREN RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by lease to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

ERIE AND PITTSBURG EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, free of Government and Pennsylvania State taxes.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, ($10,000 per mile.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and also by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

Of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 141 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
SAMUEL W. BARNARD, President.
CHRISTOPHER MEYER, Vice-President.

Pay Four per Cent. per annum on deposits, which may be checked for as with bank.

Pay Five to Seven per Cent. per annum on deposits on time from three to twelve months, issue certificates of deposit, loan on Government and other first-class marketable securities; also on merchandise and available personal property.

Negotiate the sales, in this or foreign markets, of State, City, Railroad and other securities, on commission. Buy and sell marketable securities and commercial paper, on commission. Especial attention given to the accounts of banks, bankers, mercantile houses and individuals who will find this Company a desirable medium for correspondence on all business in this City of a financial character.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the instalment remaining unpaid upon the Scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said instalment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due instalments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, WM. E. DODGE, of the Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, WM. H. OSBORN, of the International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, June 22, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, for both its Stock and its "Consolidation Certificates," will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th day of June instant, (preparatory to the conversion of said Certificates, to be made on and after Wednesday, the 10th day of July next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

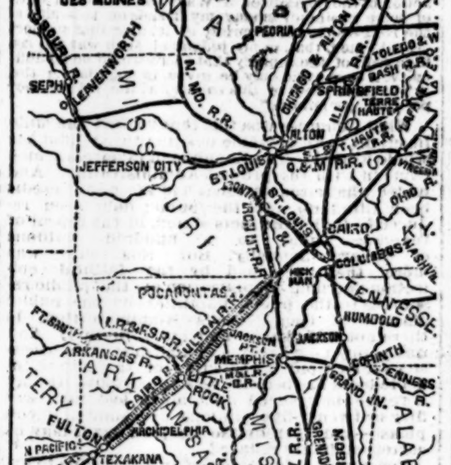
Holders of "Consolidation Certificates" may, if they choose, surrender them (at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, as provided in the notice heretofore published) at any time previous to the said 10th day of July, and the Stock Certificates, in exchange therefor, will, in such cases, be prepared and ready for delivery on the 11th day of that month. E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND-GRANT BONDS,
DUE 1891, IN GOLD.

Interest 7 per Cent., Gold, Payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York.



THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD, and under the same management. It will connect the ST. LOUIS roads with the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD and the TEXAS system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the capital, LITTLE ROCK. The LAND GRANT of 1,926,400 acres "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is being rapidly built. Sixty miles are now completed; 160 miles will be finished in October, when trains will be running from ST. LOUIS to LITTLE ROCK. The first mortgage bonds, $8,000,000, are the first lien upon the road, rolling stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment.

The officers are:

THOMAS ALLEN, St. Louis, President.
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, St. Louis, Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:
GEORGE CABOT WARD,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. H. SWIFT,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
HENRY G. MARQUAND
H. M. ALEXANDER.

The Union Trust Company Trustee of the Bonds.

Owing to the great demand for these bonds the price is now 92½ and accrued interest in currency. Only a limited number remain unsold. The Company reserves the right to still further advance the price at any time.

H. G. MARQUAND,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

THE MILWAUKEE —AND— NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000
First Mortg'e Bonds . .	2,250,000

LENGTH OF ROAD, 126 MILES.

CONNECTING CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE WITH GREEN BAY AND MENASHA.

Fifty Miles are already finished, equipped, and earning interest from local business alone. The balance is under contract to be completed this year.

Ninety miles will be in operation by the 1st of October, as the iron is on hand and being laid at the rate of half a mile per day.

The Bonds are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile upon the Road, fully finished and equipped.

They bear interest at the rate of 8 per Cent., per annum, payable June and December, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, and are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

Salable Securities taken in exchange at the market rate.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co.
No. 66 Exchange-place.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1. Assets........$2,766,214 68 | Surplus........$215,935 31

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & COMPANY'S, NO. 645 6th av., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av., servants of all kinds for City or country, Catholic or Protestant.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE the care of a child for a fair compensation. Apply at 95 Dupont-st., Greenpoint. Mrs. L. J. WELDON.

COOK.—SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business perfectly; soups, desserts, creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families; would go a short distance in the country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—COOK, WASHING, IRONING or general house-work by a very respectable woman; four years' very best City reference from last place; excellent plain cook; good washer and ironer; does up finery, and understands French fluting; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as professed cook, who understands all sorts of English and French cooking, a situation in either City or country; can bone and lard, make fine soups and gravies, desserts, &c.; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, from 12½ till 3½, at No. 347 East 17th-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; French or English cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; good baker; can take full charge of milk and butter; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS first-class cook and laundress, or to do general house-work, by a superior Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for two days at 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A HIGHly respectable woman as first-class cook; meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, soups, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK; NO objection to some washing and ironing if required; a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Apply at No. 110 West 20th-st., rear.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; country preferred. Apply at No. 341 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK A SITuation in City or country; will do coarse washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; can give City reference. Apply at No. 450 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 218 5th-av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A GIRL LATELY landed, as chambermaid and waitress, chamber maid and to do sewing, or as seamstress. Call at No. 405 West 54th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at

S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH lady, who has had fourteen years' experience, as housekeeper in a private family or first-class boarding-house; City or country. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl fourteen years of age, a situation in a private family to do light house-work. Call at No. 40 Great Jones st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 40 Forsyth-st., second floor, rear building.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid, or either, by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; operates on machines, dress-maker, &c.; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German young woman, a lady's maid and seamstress, chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and fine washing situation; highly recommended. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a superior Protestant young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, with all kinds of fine work, in the best manner; or chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman and first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing done up in the best manner; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT girl as laundress; willing and obliging; understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress to go out by the day or take washing home. Call at No. 342 8th-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A REspectable woman, a situation as nursery governess; speaks French and English perfectly; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., at French and German Office.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMmended English nurse, to take charge of growing children; is a very willing and obliging girl; speaks Flemish, and understands French; very best references; City or country. Call at French and German office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is willing to go in the country; four years' City reference. Call or address for two days No. 325 East 27th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take the full charge of an infant from birth; has the best of reference; City or country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHes a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby's wardrobe. The best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 170 3d-av., store.

NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; is competent of taking full charge of children; good references. Call at No. 248 West 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman of experience, as monthly nurse; no objection to country or an invalid; good reference. Call all the week at No. 220 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of a child or do chamber work. Apply at No. 437 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A French Protestant woman as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamber-work or the care of children. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable German young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as waitress or housekeeper, in City or country, where she can have a little girl seven years old; best of reference. Call at Mrs. Massie's, No. 207 East 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY young woman a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, making salads, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; or chamber-work and waiting; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS waitress, seamstress, chamber-maid or nurse, by a first-class Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, fourteen years of age, to take care of a child; is able to help in light chamber-work; is good, willing and obliging. Apply at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; country preferred. Call at No. 321 7th-av.

WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTable woman desires to take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good City references. Apply at No. 242 West 16th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable man, (single;) strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; first-class City or country references as to character; wages $30 per month, with board and washing; no objection to any part of the state. Address M. G., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk, do plain gardening, and is willing and obliging; best references from last and former employers. Address HENRY, care of Mr. Prosser, No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE, OBLIGING young man wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, garden, &c.; four years' reference from late employer; low wages accepted for a permanent situation. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room 13.

COACHMAN.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG German (single) wants a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address LUDWEG MILLER, No. 742 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN AND groom's situation by a Protestant young man, (single;) thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener by a very steady and reliable young man; willing to be useful on a gentleman's place; ten years' experience, and best of reference. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a thoroughly competent and industrious man with the best recommendations; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, single, as coachman; City or country; is a first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c. Call or address LUDWEG MILLER, 742 6th-st.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A GERman married man as gardener who has a practical knowledge of his business, including green-houses and graperies; also, the improvement of country places; first-class reference. Address M. B., at P. Henderson's, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARDENer by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables, gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant married man, who understands all branches of gardening, hot-house, pruning cold graping, &c.; is temperate, industrious, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted by a German married man, without children; is competent to fill a first-class situation. Address GEORGE, at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as groom and coachman; can work in a small garden and milk; perfectly understands a coachman's duty; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed from the North of Ireland, Protestant, as useful man about a place in City or country; can care horses, drive, milk, &c.; will do whatever is required; moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION BY A GERman married man; knows how to take care of horses and drive; in this City or in the country; well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG DANE MAN to work on a gentleman's place; can milk, take care of horses and do plain gardening; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED FOR EXCELLENT situations in City or country, such as cooks, laundress, seamstress, chamber-maids, waitress, house-workers; girls lately landed, &c. At CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT nurse; one competent to take care of a young baby; must be a good seamstress and furnish reliable references. Apply at No. 628 7th-av., today, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A CROCKERY JOBBING house, a smart young man to get out orders; one with some knowledge of the business preferred; must have A 1 reference; wages $10 per week. Address with name and references, C. & S., 180 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of July, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt corporation, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt corporation, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. FISKE and C. D. LAWRENCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William B. Fiske and C. D. Lawrence, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Elias Posner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,528.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED E. LAGRAVE and JAMES D. OTIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred E. Lagrave and James D. Otis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1872.

JAMES W. SMITH, Assignee, Corner of Irving-place and 15th-street, New-York City.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Attorney for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway.
jy11-law3wTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED.

In a machine (iron) manufacturing business which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yield, good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,067, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....................July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC....................Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC....................Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC......................Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java....Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia..Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia..Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Europa	July 27	Caledonia	July 31
Anglia	Aug. 3	Olympia	Aug. 7
India	Aug. 10	Trinacria	Aug. 14
California	Aug. 17	Iowa	Aug. 21
Australia	Aug. 24	Britannia	Aug. 28
Columbia	Aug. 31	Assyria	Sept. 4

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE......Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE...........DAURE........Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT......Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG..Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.......Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON...Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage................$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 2d. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 13th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 20th.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners, LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents, PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York. McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.........July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.........Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE....Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

STEAM TO CAPETOWN AND MELBOURNE.

The side-wheel steam-ship DAKOTA will be dispatched, via CAPETOWN, to MELBOURNE upon Aug. 10, taking first, second and third class passengers and freight.

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD.

To Melbourne.		To Capetown.	
First class	$250	First class	$200
Second class	200	Second class	175
Third class	85	Third class	75

Passengers and freight can be forwarded to Sydney, N. S. W.; Adelaide, S. A., and the Tasmanian ports.

For freight or passage apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM...........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.................Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Friday, Aug. 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, commencing Aug. 10, 1872.—The departures of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be tri-monthly, leaving New-York the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, Aug. 8.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES McNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.
my2-1aw6mTh

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Daily Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.
mh7-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH ENEAS against RICHARD KNOWLES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty-two dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1871, besides the costs of this action.

Dated May 28, 1872.

GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, on this 28th day of June, 1872. GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je27-1aw6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, July 15, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

WEEK-DAY TRAINS FROM JAMES-SLIP, NEW-YORK.

8:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
8:00 A. M., Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
10:30 A. M., Newport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M., Northport Express.
4:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.

The above trains leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., and 6:45 P. M. Returning leave Northport at 6 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M., and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M., and 4:11 P. M.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, via Hunter's Point and Jamaica.

Leave James-slip, New-York, at 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

Leave 34th-st., New-York, at 8:15, 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:15, 4:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Hunter's Point at 8:30, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30, 5 and 7:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach at 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and 12:30, 1:40, 2:30, 4:55 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains to Rockaway Beach, via East New-York

Leave East New-York at 8:45 and 11:02 A. M., and 1:30, 5:05 and 7:25 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7 and 8 A. M., and 12:30, 2:30 and 4:55 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7, 8, and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave East New-York for Rockaway Beach at 9:45 A. M., and 12:35, 3:35 and 6:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:30 P. M.

Excursion tickets to Rockaway Beach, good for the round trip on the day sold, 75 cents each.

JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

U. R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.
FOR CAPE MAY.

A fast express-train, with through cars attached, leaves depot, foot of Desbrosses or Courtlandt sts., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:37 P. M.

Returning leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Regular tickets to Cape May..............................$5
Excursion tickets for the round trip......................8

Tickets for sale in New-York at

No. 526 Broadway, Depot, foot Desbrosses-st.
No. 435 Broadway, Depot, foot Courtlandt-st.
No. 1 Astor House.

F. W. JACKSON,	D. M. BOYD, JR.,
Gen. Superintendent.	Gen. Passenger Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all trains except 4:30 for Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.

A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER !!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!

OFFERED BY

CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

AT HAINES BROS.'' NO. 27 UNION SQUARE.—Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.

N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CHICKERING or Steinway parlor grand or square piano. Address SARO, Box No. 87 Station D, stating number and price.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., July 15, 1872.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived, until Aug. 20, for the delivery, on the North Wharf, at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal of the best quality:

FOR SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

1,000 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size, Pittston.
500 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size, Lackawanna.

FOR SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

120 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) chestnut size, Lackawanna.
900 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size, Lackawanna.
500 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size, Pittston.

Name of Coal and price of each kind stated separately.

The Coal must be delivered between the 1st of September and the 10th of October next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to TULLY McCREA, Captain First Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY—Elegant rooms, first-class table and attendance at very low prices; board per week for gentleman and wife, $25 to $40; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 per day.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives can find good board in a newly-furnished house, convenient to boat and cars, by applying at No. 436 East 117th-st. Terms reasonable.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 41 EAST 19TH-ST.—WELL-FURnished rooms on first and second floors to rent, with board; also single rooms upstairs.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board to gentlemen; also accommodations for two young ladies. No. 306 West 31st-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD for gentlemen and families, at No. 140 East 17th-st., near Irving-place.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen; also hall room; terms low. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 44 West 10th-st.; house large and cool.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis*, foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.

Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract, Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing parties. For terms, &c., address FENTON & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N. Y.

Refer, by permission, to S. S. Richards, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Carpender, No. 41 Pine-st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad. (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.,

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery stable attached to the hotel. **J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.**

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—A delightful resort for Summer boarders; beautiful scenery, good fishing, hunting, bathing and boating; stages to cars and boat daily. Address S. A., Box No. 123 Post-office Peekskill, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT—SITUated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. JAMES RUSKS, proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE rooms, (two communicating,) for family, at residence of Mrs. HAVEN, Maurice-av., Sing Sing, on Hudson; no mosquitoes; high and healthy; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BEAUTIFUL AND healthful location, near and in full view of Long Island Sound, eight minutes' walk from Newton Station, New-Haven Railroad; terms reasonable. Address C. W. S., Box No. 14, West Darien, Conn.

A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT room, with board, can be obtained in the family of a widow lady at Nanuet Rockland County, N. Y.; a minute's walk from the depot. Address Box No. 39.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH FINE SALT water bathing, fifteen miles from City, Westchester County, directly on Sound. Apply at No. 150 West 34th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AT A NICE, QUIET farm-house, within about an hour of New-York, for gentleman, wife, two small children and nurse. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, C. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SINGLE room, with board, either in a private family or private boarding-house; must dine at 6; location between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. Address Y., No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HANDSOMELY-furnished room, with meals in room, not private table; located between 20th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, giving location and terms, D. O. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon, and will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction-room of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-st., for the payment of an internal revenue tax due the United States by W. S. Miller & Co., all the right, title and interest of W. S. Miller & Co. in 1,100 barrels of highwines, covered by the following described warehouse certificates, viz.: New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, No. 687, dated June 12, 1872; No. 688, dated June 3, 1872; No. 684, dated June 10, 1872; No. 685, dated June 10, 1872; No. 629, dated March 13, 1872; No. 634, dated March 13, 1872; No. 645, dated March 21, 1872; No. 646, dated March 21, 1872; No. 630, dated March 6, 1872; No. 678, dated May 30, 1872; No. 644, dated March 19, 1872; No. 628, dated March 4, 1872; No. 647, dated March 22, 1872; No. 567, dated Jan. 3, 1872; No. 648, dated March 22, 1872. Ely & Co., No. 9,332, dated April 5, 1872; No. 9,333, dated April 6, 1872. J. W. Degeauw, No. 211, Jan. 23, 1872; No. 241, dated March 22, 1872; No. 245, dated March 29, 1872; No. 249, dated May 2, 1872; No. 252, dated June 1, 1872. The aforesaid certificates being for fifty barrels each, subject to a lien for loans made thereon made by the Continental National Bank.

Also, the balance of account due W. S. Miller & Co. by the Continental National Bank of the City of New-York, being the deposit account of the said W. S. Miller & Co. with the said bank, amounting to $6,867 34 or thereabouts.

Also, an open account or credit owing or due to the said W. S. Miller & Co. by James A. Webb.

JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, Deputy Collector.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Capt. C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of Quartermasters' Stores of various kinds, such as Tools, Harness, Saddle-blankets, Hose, Wagons, Wagon Wheels, and many other articles not enumerated, and also Horses and Mules.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP GOLDSTEIN, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated July 16, 1872, I will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 132 Church-street, the personal property of the said Goldstein, consisting of a quantity of dry and fancy dry goods, at 10 A. M., on the 30th day of July, 1872.—New-York, July 16, 1872.

GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn. Good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, crockery, &c. At 3 P. M., rosewood pianos, parlor suites and mirrors. At 4 P. M., velvet and other carpets, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony 14¼ hands high, six years old, flowing mane and tail; warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady; will stand by the steam cars; with basket phaeton, harness and canopy from best City makers; has been used but a very short time; sold on account of sickness. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

CARRIAGES.—IMMENSE STOCK. REDUCED PRICES. Every style now in use, and all at reasonable prices. Several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages. Manufacturers' Union Carriage Repository, No. 638 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL FOR THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 1st day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State-house, at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by R. M. Upjohn, architect.

The plans and specifications can be consulted at the Senate Chamber, in the State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Trinity Building, New-York City, on and after July 23, 1872. A proper person will be in attendance at each place to exhibit them.

Separate bids will be received for the mason's work, carpenter's work, stone-cutter's work, and iron work, these four departments, taken together, to include all minor ones, and to constitute, when executed, a complete and finished building. Each bid must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for not less than fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned that the bidder will accept and sign the contract which may be awarded him, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioners for its faithful performance.

The Commissioners very much prefer to contract for the entire building with one party, or with parties contracting and dealing jointly, as one, with the Commissioners. They will, therefore, receive single bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two persons satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $200,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, for all work executed, but a reservation of ten per cent. will be made in each case until the completion of the building.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.

Every bid should be addressed "To the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Hartford, Conn."

MARSHALL JEWELL,
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN,
WILLIAM H. BARNUM, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
HENRY P. HAVEN,

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, JULY 12, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., July 29, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings, described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, consisting of the ornamental iron-work to roofs, the chimney stalks and ventilation shafts, stairs from basement to first floor; two staircases from first to second floor; two staircases from second to attic floor; two flights of steps on attic floor; stair from attic floor to roof; door and window frames, finishings, &c.; ceiling of banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to

GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS,
KEOKUK, Iowa, June 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Aug. 20, 1872, for the labor and material required for the completion of the first or lower lock, and the construction of the middle lock of the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Copies of specifications, blank forms for proposals and guarantee, and all information can be obtained by personal application at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for labor and material for the locks for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

(Signed,) JOHN N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer in charge and general Superintendent U. S. Improvement Des Moines Rapids.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BRIDGE.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA-AV. AND 21ST-ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, for the construction of an Iron Bridge across the Potomac at the Little Falls, in the D. C., on piers and abutments now standing.

Persons proposing will furnish complete drawings and description of the bridge they propose to erect, with its capacity and weight.

The length of bridge about 1,350 feet.

Further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

O. E. BABCOCK, Major of Engineers United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON-FRAME BARRACK BUNKS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, the 22d day of August, 1872, for the manufacture of such number, not exceeding 12,000, of iron-frame single barrack bunks as may be required for the United States army during the present fiscal year, in accordance with the two patterns adopted by the War Department.

Plans and specifications of the adopted patterns may be seen at this office, and at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg.

Proposals will state the price per bunk, complete, delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Depot, or at the Jeffersonville, Ind., Depot, as also for ironwork complete, but without the wooden slats.

The right is reserved to reject all bids offered, as also to contract for such number of each, or either pattern, as may be deemed advisable by the Quartermaster-General.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for its faithful fulfillment. Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Iron-frame Bunks," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Depot Quartermaster.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New-York, taken some time since on the Seal Islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.

The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on inquiry at the Collector's Office at New-York. Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Seal Skins."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office, (where proper forms will be furnished,) until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, of

10,000 pairs of Woolen Mittens.
240 Storm Flag Halliards.
7,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch.
3,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, ⅜ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office. L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, July 22, 1872.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1872, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 19th day of August, 1872, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging about 78,000 cubic yards. For specifications and all necessary information, apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
ENTIRELY REORGANIZED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.
NEW FACES. NEW FEATURES.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MR. HARRY BECKETT,

Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY, Mr. WILLIE EDWIN, Miss CAMILLE DU BOIS, Miss TILLY EARL, Mr. JOHN BRYER, Miss AMY SHERIDAN, Miss LOUISE BEVERLY, Miss MARIE PARSELLE, Miss FANNIE LESLIE.

Musical Conductor....Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY

GREAT SUCCESS of the spectacular burlesque extravaganza, ROBIN HOOD, with new and costly costumes, beautiful scenery, effective chorus, and a large and carefully-selected

CORPS DE BALLET.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

FRITZ EXCELLED.

Today at 2,	Evening at 8,
the new local drama,	Engagement of celebrated
LIFE IN	artists, Baker and Farron,
NEW-YORK,	in an entirely new dialect
cast to entire company.	drama in four acts entitled
Preceded by comedietta	CHRIS. AND LENA.
of POOR PILLICODDY.	Dutch and Irish specialties

MONDAY, July 29, CHANFRAU in KIT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor..........................J. KOCH

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 63D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

McCULLUM INSTITUTE, MOUNT VERNON, N. H., comprising two departments, a seminary for young ladies, and a department for fitting young gentlemen for professions and future usefulness. Location healthful and beautiful; advantages superior. Fall session commences Sept. 2.

Address GEORGE E. DEAN, President.
Or, Mr. GEORGE W. McCULLUM, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

will re-open their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 38 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres,) rooms large and airy; instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue. Begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to

CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts, 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORAL, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF THE
VOKES.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY WITH THE MOST SELECT AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES.
By special request every night this week,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
Preceded by Brough's delightful comedy,
KIND TO A FAULT.
Characters by Miss Jennie Lee, Mr. Vining Bowers, and an efficient cast.
Positively no free list; box-office open from 8 to 4.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
MR. ALBERT W. AIKEN,
supported by his full company, in the drama of the
WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.
WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.

PICNIC.

The Spiritualists of New-York have a picnic at Elm Park, 92d-st. and 8th-av., on FRIDAY, July 26. Tickets 50c.; from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LECTURES.

T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., WILL LECture before the Liberal Club, at their rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, July 26th. Subject: *Object of Life as Indicated by Physiology Alone.*

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sun., July 21.....8:00 A. M.	Sun., July 21.....3:00 P. M.
Sun., July 21.....7:00 P. M.	Mon., July 22.....6:30 A. M.
Mon., July 22.....4:00 P. M.	Tues., July 23.....7:00 A. M.
Wed., July 24.....7:00 A. M.	Wed., July 24.....11:00 A. M.
Thurs., July 25...7:30 A. M.	Thurs, July 25...11:30 A. M.
Fri., July 26......8:00 A. M.	Fri., July 26.....12:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17...2:00 P. M.	Wed., July 17...6:00 A. M.
Fri., July 19...7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 18..2:30 P. M.
Sat., July 20...2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 19..2:30 P. M.
Tues., July 23..7:00 A. M.	Mon., July 22...3:00 P. M.
Wed., July 24...11:00 A. M.	Tues., July 23...3:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 25..12:00 M.	Thurs., July 25..8:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTern Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

PIJAMAHS

AND

COBIAS!

EAST INDIA NIGHT-SHIRTS,
FROM
REAL PONGEE SILK,
$15 PER SET.
ONLY LOT IN THE COUNTRY. Send order to
G. W. SIMMONS & SON, "Oak Hall,"
Boston.
Nos. 32 to 40 North-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B, and No. 418 6th-av. Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. The same bought and sold. A. LINDO, formerly with Heyman Leopold.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Imposters Endeavoring to Swindle the Public.

They Pretend to be Canvassers for the Times.

Caution to the Charitable—Condition of the Fund—The Work of Relief—Interesting Scenes and Reports.

We are credibly informed that some precious rascals are swindling charitably-disposed people in this City by pretending to be authorized agents for the TIMES Fund. By this nefarious means these swindlers are obtaining considerable money, which they, of course, appropriate to their own benefit. It must be understood that we have no agents for the collection of money, as there is no necessity for it, so people who desire to contribute to the Fund will please remember that their subscriptions should be sent to this office direct. As for the swindlers, we intend to keep a sharp lookout for them, and hope to have them arrested and properly punished. There are two or three well-known gentlemen in business down town who have exerted themselves in obtaining subscriptions for the Fund. Beyond these gentlemen we have no knowledge of any canvassers. We received yesterday the sum of $508 05, in thirty-eight contributions. The Fund now foots up $12,726 05, a remarkable exhibit for the three weeks since our appeal was first made.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., having offered his services, and those of the members of the Home of the Evangelists, for the distribution of the TIMES Fund to those needing aid in the upper portion of the City, we intend organizing a fourth district, under the supervision of Dr. Tyng, to be known as the "Up-town District." We have now the entire City under complete control.

The following were the subscriptions received yesterday:

J. & W. Seligman & Co.	$100 00
Guests Everett House, Saratoga	50 00
Mrs. Nicholas Ludlam	50 00
H. E. Alexander	25 00
M. G. H.	25 00
Mrs. A. S. Sullivan	20 00
Augustus F. Weekes and wife	20 00
Summit, N. J	20 00
L. M. B.	18 75
Employes Phœnix Ins. Co.	11 00
M. J. H.	10 00
Mamie	10 00
F.	10 00
A. L. P.	10 00
Ella and Laura	10 00
Mary Steward	10 00
Sarah Steward	10 00
Lizzie Steward	10 00
H. R. R.	10 00
B. K. H.	10 00
C. M.	10 00
Hope Mission Sabbath-school, Irvington, N. Y.	7 60
"Strike in Pacific"	5 00
W. R. F.	5 00
I. E. G.	5 00
Frankie	5 00
J. M. B., Albany	5 00
Willie and Carrie, Flushing	5 00
Artist	5 00
Granny Pop, Prudence and Patience	3 00
Beth, Meg, Jo and Al, Albany	3 00
Little Fritz, Newport	3 00
W. H. R.	2 00
Friend of the Needy	1 00
Haddy Muddy, Englewood, N. J.	1 00
Annie, Riverdale, N. Y.	1 00
Bell	1 00
Little Mattie	70
Total	$508 05
Previously acknowledged	12,218 00
Aggregate of fund	$12,726 05

Mr. Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington District, acknowledges the gift of $5 worth of medicines from B. Davis, druggist, at No. 466 Grand-street, being prescriptions of Dr. Lang.

Another Visit Among the Poor of the First Ward—Distressing Scenes Witnessed.

In company with Officer Slattery, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, a TIMES reporter yesterday made a visit to a number of tenements in the First Ward. The amount of distress and suffering revealed there is far beyond conception, and must be seen to be believed. As the publication of names in former reports has been the means of giving unnecessary, though unintentional, pain to some of the parties relieved, the incidents of the cases seen yesterday are all that will be presented to the readers of the TIMES, the Superintendent of the district being informed of the residence of the parties requiring aid, so that they can be easily found when wanted. On the top floor of an old dilapidated tenement a little child was found who has been sick for nine weeks, and is now so thin and worn with disease that there seems little hope of recovery. The father works at any kind of labor he can find, but not being strong himself is unable to keep steadily at his work when he gets a job, and is consequently quite as often out of employment as in it. The mother has tried to assist in maintaining her little family, but another child lately fell sick of measles and the additional care has compelled her to give her washing up and devote her whole time to her sick children. The little one first spoken of was so feeble yesterday that the mother could not wash its hands and face, and its pitiful cry was so thin and sharp that it penetrated the heart as well as the ear of the visitor. The mother has no suitable bed for the child, but keeps it lying on a couple of chairs by the window, and at night stretches her own wearied form beside it, not to sleep but to watch the fluttering breath of the little sufferer; and her continuous watch of nine weeks is rapidly wasting her strength, so that if the child does not soon meet with a change the mother will herself be bedridden. In other apartments a mother was found with a fretful child in her arms and another older one lying on the bed sick with measles, the rooms odorous with the confined air that almost stifled the visitors, and the floor, chairs and table strewn with filth of every kind. The father is a "long-shoreman," and barely earns enough to keep the family in food, and pay the rent. On another floor in the rear of this same tenement was found another child suffering from brain-disease and slowly wasting away, its mother powerless to help or save it. In her despair she borrowed a little money of a kindly-disposed neighbor and carried the child to a physician, who gave her little hope of its recovery. Passing along the filthy street amid the clamor of dirty children and the rude jests of debauched women, another tenement was reached, where the inquiry for sick or destitute children was met with such sneers of derision or lofty scorn that the visitors were about to proceed to some other field, when a woman with a sickly infant stopped the passage and begged them to go up-stairs. Complying with her request, several flights of rickety stairs were climbed, and when her room was reached she brought a little child from an inner room whose appearance was pitiable in the extreme. Its eyes were so inflamed that the moment the light fell upon its face it began to moan in the most distressing manner, and when the mother replaced it in the dark bedroom its cries would have touched the hardest heart. The mother in this case has been a widow some time and has three other children, none of whom are able to assist her in the support of the family. Previous to the illness of her children she tried to earn her living by washing, but the care of both has been such a burden on her that she can find no time to wash and iron and at the same time give them and her other little ones the care they require. With a month's rent due, her hands tied by her children's sickness, and no means of subsistence, this case appeals most strongly to the sympathies of those who have given so liberally of their bounty for the sick children. While the reporter could not promise clothing for the ragged children or the payment of the rent, medical attendance has been supplied and the case duly reported, with all the others, to Mr. Chas. O'Connor, superintendent of this part of the City. A large number of other visits were made, but none of the children seen were subjects for medical treatment, although many of them sadly need nourishing food and purer air. In one tenement near the Battery, with the pure air blowing freeley all about it, the bedrooms are so poorly ventilated, and the stair-ways so illy lighted, that the puny children stumble past each other in the darkness from sheer physical exhaustion, and the areas formed by the angles of the front and rear buildings are so filled with the pulley-lines of damp, half-washed clothing that the odor drafted into the open windows is more like the exhalations of the trenches on a battle-field than the pure air of the harbor that gleams but a stone's throw from this pestilential pile. Here also was found another widow with a large family of children, only one of them being old enough to earn anything toward the support of the others, and several of them so delicate that the ordinary fare of the poor affords little nourishment to their frail bodies. If the few hours spent in this Ward yesterday are sufficient to enable a person to discover so vast an amount of distress and absolute want, the daily systematic visit of Mr. O'Connor's missionaries cannot fail to develop a prolific field for the distribution of those benefits the TIMES readers are so anxious to see scattered in every part of this great City.

The Sick in the Five Points and Vicinity.

Rev. Mr. Shultz makes the following report:

"Visited a German family; found one child prostrated with fever. Father dead; three in family. Ordered ice, milk, tea, sugar, &c., which cost $1 23. Physician in attendance. Found a poor family consisting of father, mother and six children. Father suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Purchased sixty-five cents' worth of groceries, and called a physician to attend him. Mrs. Y—— was deserted by her husband, and left destitute of everything, with two small children, one sick. Their wants were partly supplied, spent $1 for groceries for them. In Mott-street I found a widow having three children, two ailing; groceries were given them which cost thirty-two cents. Found a poor mother with two little children stopping in Worth-street. The husband and father is in prison. Bought some bread and milk for them. One of the children suffering from a partial sunstroke; twenty-five cents' worth of groceries given them.

Total amount of money which I have thus far spent from the TIMES Relief Fund on sick poor amounts to $24 38, on twenty-six families, representing fourteen men, forty-three women and ninety-eight children, or 155 individuals, being about four and three-seventh cents to a person. E. M. SHULTZ.

No. 155 WORTH-STREET, July 24, 1872.

Work of the Missionaries Yesterday—Searching for the Sick and Relieving Their Wants.

The visitations of the TIMES missionaries are developing daily new objects of misery, some of them of a very sad nature, and nearly all connected with children, whose sufferings, in consequence of the ill-fortunes of their parents, can better be imagined than described. Among those investigated by the TIMES representative yesterday are the following:

On the 2d of July, Mrs. ——, of No. 133 Elizabeth-street, in passing along the street, was accidentally shot, the ball lodging in her hip, inflicting a severe wound. For the past four weeks she has been confined to her bed, and her husband, who had to attend upon her, lost his employment. The two little children, aged three and a half years and two years, consequently suffered severely from the want of nourishment. A surgeon is in attendance on the wounded woman, and nourishing food for the children is supplied from the TIMES Relief Fund. It is understood that the man who fired the shot, although arrested at the time, has been released and allowed to remain at large.

In the underground basement of No. 26 Hubert-street, an old frame building, was found Mrs. ——, with five children, and the husband out of work. The elder children are boys who attend school, but during the vacation sell papers to assist their mother, who "takes in" washing, and thus contribute to keep the household. She pays for the use of one room, twelve feet square by seven feet high, $7 per month. Three of the children had been sick, but fortunately were recovering when the missionary called, and an order was therefore given for relief in the shape of nourishing food.

Mrs. ——, a widow, of No. 60 West Washington-place, supports her four young children by taking in washing. As the majority of her patrons are now out of town, she has been deprived of her usual means of subsistence. When visited by Mrs. Marsh, the Matron of the Ladies' Home, she and her youngest child were found sick with the Summer-complaint, and in very destitute circumstances. Relief was at once furnished, and the case of the sick child was referred to Dr. Crampton.

At No. 103 Hester-street was found a hard-working woman who supported her family of three by washing, &c. She had often been observed working through the day and half through the night to support her little ones, two of whom went on one of the TIMES picnics. During the past week her youngest child, an infant, was taken sick, and the case being reported, Dr. Crampton was sent to attend to it, nourishing food also being supplied for the three children.

During the visits of Rev. Mr. Briggs, (one of the City missionaries,) the case of Mrs. ——, a widow, with three children under four years of age, was found. The mother supported herself and family by washing. One of the children being taken down sick, the case was duly reported, and Dr. Crampton assigned to take charge of the child, while proper relief was supplied to the mother to assist her in her work.

At No. 212 Madison-street was found a girl, J. M., afflicted with typhoid fever. The family were destitute in consequence of the father being out of work, and great difficulty was experienced in paying the $20 rent for the third floor rear of the large tenement house in which they lived. Dr. Lang attended to the case of the sick child, and relief was supplied to the family.

The missionaries, while visiting through Orchard-street, found on the fourth story of No. 22 the babe of Mrs. J—— sick. On inquiry it was ascertained that the father was a sailor and absent from home, the mother supporting herself and children by washing. Her rent is $10 per month. One of her children is now in St. Luke's Hospital, and the babe was placed under the care of Dr. Lang.

An educated man residing in the back basement of No. 92 Madison-street, has tried for the past three years to get steady employment as a clerk, but invariably failed, and can only earn a little now and then by copying papers. He has four children, and when called upon yesterday said all he required in the way of help was work, so that he might keep his children from want. He speaks English and German, and is acquainted with the shipping and commission business, but would do anything that he is fitted for. When seen yesterday he said he had that morning personally answered several advertisements, but in all cases found that others had been engaged before he got there, and he had almost become disheartened.

Cherry-street has lately been terribly scourged with the measles and spotted fever, doubtless arising from the bad condition in which the streets had been kept. The children are the first victims. At No. 155 Cherry-street, where ten families reside, there were as many children sick at one time with the measles, and two had died. Dr. Lang visited the house yesterday, but found the survivors doing well. At No. 174 Cherry-street the child of Mrs. —— had been partially deprived of sight by the measles. As the father was a laborer, and they paid $12 per month rent, but little was left to purchase nourishing food, consequently Dr. Lang prescribed strengthening medicines, and an order was given for corn-starch and farina for the use of the child.

At No. 145 Cherry-street was found a sad case of the child of Mrs. M——, the wife of a sailor who is now absent at sea. The little girl was a short time ago afflicted with spotted fever, at the same time that her little brother aged fifteen months was stricken with the same disease. The baby died within twenty-four hours, and the little girl, although recovering, was left (it is supposed) blind for life. Mrs. M—— has another child, a son, too young to assist her in any way, and she has to pay $12 per month rent for two rooms. Dr. Lang examined the child's eyes, but was apprehensive that the sight was gone forever. The little girl's case will be referred to the doctors at the Eye Infirmary, and if anything can be done to restore her sight, she will there receive every attention.

At No. 141 Cherry-street, a little girl, having suffered from spotted fever, was made deaf. She was also much reduced for want of strengthening food. The necessary articles were promptly supplied by the TIMES missionary.

The missionaries found at No. 157 Cherry-street an aged man suffering from paralysis and destitution. The representative of the TIMES took the proper measures to get him into a hospital, as but little could be done for him in the wretched basement where he resided.

The young daughter of Chinese parents, named Ah Mo, residing at No. 57 Cherry-street, was found sick with fever, and the case referred to Dr. Lang. But little of the history of this family could be ascertained, except that they live in very poor apartments, and do not seem to have a multiplicity of this world's goods. The sick child will, however, be properly attended to until health is restored.

The child of ——, at No. 216 Third-street, was found to be very emaciated, and suffering from the early stages of marasmus. The father is a whitewasher, and being unable to procure a physician, the case was referred to Dr. Crampton. Nourishing food was supplied to the mother, who did not appear well.

In a wretched, dark, damp back basement of No. 451 Washington-street, was found ——, with his wife and five children. The father, a blacksmith, has been sick three months, and one of the children was also sick. How any person could be well in that underground basement is almost a wonder, and yet these poor people had to pay $6 per month rent for the use of one room. Dr. Thurman was instructed to attend to the case, and relief was supplied to the parents.

At No. 412 Greenwich-street was found a widow with a sick boy, aged eight years, and another child aged four. The mother seemed very anxious to work for her little ones, and was busy washing when the missionary called. Out of the receipts from this occupation she has to pay $10 per month for the use of one room on the first floor. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman, and nourishing food for the sick child was supplied from the TIMES fund.

In the garret of No. 79 Sullivan-street, an old frame house, was found Mrs. ——, with three children, one of whom was sick. The husband, a coach-driver, has been idle for two months, and the wife has to support the family by washing. For the wretched apartments occupied by this family the monthly rent of $9 is paid, and could some of our contributors see the dilapidated condition of the interior of these premises, they would hardly believe it possible that human beings could occupy them. Yet it is but the sample of many visited by the missionaries of the TIMES every day in the week. The case was attended to.

Who is Responsible for Our Policy Toward the South?

From the Evening Post, July 24.

It seems to us that every scathing or eloquent word the Senator (Schurz) utters, in criticism of the imbecility, the tyranny, the malignity, or whatever you please to call the conduct of the Republicans in reference to the revolted States, falls with redoubled force upon the head of him who, a leading journalist of the time, reflecting public opinion and exercising a powerful influence in the councils of his party, not only did not reprimand and arrest the pernicious measures, but exerted all his energies in furthering them, and in denouncing those by whom they were opposed. When, particularly, the Senator upbraids the Republicans for not having made the conciliation of the beaten South its first duty, he forgets that the conciliatory tone adopted in Gen. Grant's early reports, and subsequently in President Johnson's various efforts, found no more bitter, determined and clamorous opponent than the gentleman whom he now sustains as a type and embodiment of a better spirit. Greeley carried his zeal so far, indeed, as to vituperate the Senator's own personal and political friends who refused to impeach Johnson, as base and purchased traitors, and to insist upon sacrificing the dignity of the Court for the sake of the great "moral" effect to be produced by a vindictive and illegal judgment.

"Look over the legislation of Congress touching the late insurrectionary States," exclaims the orator, "study attentively the bayonet law, Kuklux law, as they now present themselves in retrospective view. The end that legislation was to reach was apparently good. Grave disorders had occurred in the South. Voters had been terrorized in the exercise of their rights. Innocent and inoffensive persons had been cruelly persecuted, oppressed, maltreated, killed by organized bands of marauders. The laws were ostensibly intended to protect the rights of citizens and to repress such disorder; but what was the character of those laws, what their effect and what the secret aim of some of the master-spirits who designed them? Not only did they, while protecting the rights of some, break down the bulwarks of the citizens against arbitrary authority, and by transgressing all constitutional limits of power endanger the rights of all. Not only did they awaken in the breasts of many, however well disposed, the grave apprehension that a government or ruling party assuming so much would stop at nothing, but such measures served directly to sustain in power the very adventurers who, by their revolting system of plunder, were violently keeping alive the spirit of disorder which that legislation was to repress." Well, look at them; study their effects; describe them and their results in the darkest colors in which fancy or fact may array them, and then reflect that no one authority in the United States was more instrumental in fixing them upon the statute-book than the newspaper whose editors is now endeavoring to reap the benefits of the reaction which a later and wiser thought has produced. Mr. Greeley was as much a *particeps criminis* in the whole series of acts denounced by Senator Schurz as any politician in Congress, and to demand that his confederates should be punished, while he is not merely allowed to escape, but is to be actually rewarded, through an improved condition of the public mind, strikes us as neither good law, good politics, nor good morals.

Mr. Schurz falls into an absurdity no less glaring than that we have just exposed when he remarks—and makes it a ground for supporting Greeley—that the only redemption for Southern society is in the practical working of the principle of self-government. "It must have become clear to all of us," he says, "that the development of the new order of society there cannot be secured wholly by an extraneous pressure which would involve a change in the nature of our institutions, but must ultimately be left to the working of local self-government." We most fervently agree with the Senator in this sentiment; but will he inform us how the workings of local self-government are to be promoted under the rule of a Chief Magistrate whose profoundest political convictions and whole political life have run in the opposite direction? For nearly forty years Mr. Greeley has been a conspicuous writer and speaker, but during that long and busy period he has never uttered a single word in favor of local self-government. On the contrary, he has made himself the champion of the opposite school of doctrine. He has vacillated in many things, but he has never vacillated in his leading tendencies of thought; he has always been, and is now, a decided centralist; he has always sympathized with those statesmen who were prominent in the vindication of the extremest measures of governmental absolutism, both in the States and the nation; and he has always acted of choice with those parties which were distinguished for their devotion to the ultra Federal and Whig theories. Yet according to Senator Schurz, it is by elevating him to the highest and most influential post, in which his opinions will have the sanction of a supreme official position, and be backed by an almost unlimited power, that we are to be taught the value of local self-government, and that the nascent societies of the South are to be saved from the excessive and tyrannical action of the central authority, which was not so much a settled policy as an unavoidable result of the war. We have the highest respect for the sagacity and probity of the Senator's intellect, as he is very well aware; but when he comes to us with reasoning of this kind, he will excuse us for saying that his new-born zeal has run away with his judgment.

We do not believe, despite the admitted sincerity and ability of the Senator, that he will succeed in convincing the nation that the transient mistakes of the Republicans, in their reconstruction policy, whatever they may have been, are to be corrected by one who was himself largely responsible from conviction for those mistakes; we do not believe that the principles of an enlightened political economy, in regard to taxation and the finances, are going to be helped forward by one who is noted for his fundamental and inveterate misconceptions of those principles; we do not believe that the true way of rescuing power from the grasp of the Governments, State and national, and restoring it to its primitive and rightful depositories, the people, is to be put in the very highest place of influence and trust, the most zealous and unflinching representative of the doctrine of centralization that our annals disclose, not excepting even Hamilton or Clay. We do not believe any of these things, and it is very hard for us to understand, with all the assistance of his speech, how the liberal and intelligent mind of the Missouri Senator should have come to any such conclusions.

Inquests at the Coroner's Office Yesterday.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body of Angela Bazini, an Italian, who died on Monday from the improper use of oil of vitriol. The poison was used as a wash for the child's mouth at the suggestion of a friend of the family, and the druggist from whom it was purchased neglected to label the bottle as poisonous. The jury found that "the child came to her death by convulsions, caused by the administration of oil of vitriol, prescribed by a man named Roumani, July 21, 1872, and we censure Dr. Wilson for selling oil of vitriol without labeling it as prescribed by law."

Detective Fitzmaurice was instructed by the Coroner to arrest Roumani.

Evidence was taken in the case of Eliza Harris, who was run over and killed by a coach on the 17th inst., at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The jury found a verdict censuring the driver for negligence, and the Coroner directed his arrest.

An investigation was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer to ascertain the facts attending the finding of a still-born child in a horse-trough, near the sugar-house, in Washington, near Canal-street. It was elicited that the child was that of Eliza Carroll; that her husband had kicked and otherwise ill-treated her, and that he had deposited the child in the place where it was found. The jury were unable to determine whether the birth was premature, accelerated by the violence of the husband, or the result of natural causes. Carroll was therefore discharged with a severe reprimand from the Coroner.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit..	70	78	81	80
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.78	29.80	..	29.86

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 5 Park row: 3 A. M., 73°; 6 A. M., 70°; 9 A. M., 73°; 12 M., 78°; 3 P. M., 82°; 6 P. M., 81°; 9 P. M., 73°; 12 M., 70°; average temperature yesterday, 75°.

ERIE DEVELOPMENTS.

The New Board About to Sue Daniel Drew.

One Hundred Thousand Shares Involved—How Daniel Feels About It—The New Officials—The Offices to be Removed.

At the secret meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Road, held on Tuesday, a portion of whose proceedings was reported exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, other business was also transacted of an important nature. The office of General Superintendent was abolished, and Gen. Diven, the Vice-President, invested with its duties under the title of General Manager; he will hold this position as well as that of Vice-President. The salary of the President was reduced from $25,000 per year to $20,000. Gen. Diven's salary was fixed at $15,000, and that of Mr. James B. Hodgkin, the new Treasurer, at $10,000 per year. It was decided to remove the offices of the Company from the Grand Opera-house to their former location in West-street, and workmen were busily engaged yesterday in making the necessary repairs, which will occupy but a few weeks. The buildings are sadly dilapidated, but it is expected that $5,000 or $10,000 at the most will suffice for their complete renovation. The rent which is now paid by the Company for the Grand Opera-house is about $55,000, and a large amount will be saved yearly by the change. The offices in West-street are also much more convenient to the business portion of the community than where they are at present situated.

Besides the measures of reform which have been so rigidly commenced by the Company, others of still more importance are on foot, which if successful, will both show up the past workings of the road, and also, bring a large amount of money into the coffers of the treasury. It will be remembered that in March, 1868, there was an immense issue of convertible bonds of the Erie Road, which were exchanged for common stock and put upon the market. The amount reached 100,000 shares. Daniel Drew was Treasurer of the Company at the time, was prime agent in the movement and did it to defeat Commodore Vanderbilt, who was laying plans to obtain possession of the road. The latter had bought up immense quantities of the stock and it seemed highly probable that he would succeed in ousting the Erie management and grasp the reins of power himself. Daniel was largely short of the stock and in addition to the change in the management which must have resulted had Commodore Vanderbilt succeeded in his plans, the former was in great danger of being financially "busted." Fisk, Gould and Drew held a conference, and the result was visible in the issue of the 100,000 shares which Drew used to cover his contracts, and which Vanderbilt was compelled to take in, in order to keep up the price and protect himself against immense pecuniary loss. The Commodore paid about $7,000,000 for the new issue, and immediately procured the services of Judge Barnard to aid him in catching the villains who had forced him to swallow such an expensive morsel. Orders of arrest were granted, but before they could be served, a general hegira of the "wanted" ensued toward New-Jersey. The $7,000,000 in crisp greenbacks from the Commodore's purse also vanished Jerseyward, and there was perturbation in the New-York Central camp. The Erie offices were also transferred to New-Jersey, and Drew, with his millions, laughed at Vanderbilt with his stock. Daniel grew lonesome after a time, and negotiations with Mr. Vanderbilt followed, which resulted in the return of the fugitives to New-York.

The issue of the 100,000 shares was defended by the Erie Board upon the plea that it was necessary for the equipment of the road and other divers reasons.

There seems to be a mystery, however, as to the actual disposition of the money accruing from the sale of the stock, and to settle the question, the present Board are about to bring a suit against Mr. Daniel Drew for the 100,000 shares, which would sell at the present rates for about $5,000,000. The papers in the suit are being prepared, and the matter will be pushed to an issue as quickly as possible.

The writer visited Mr. Drew, at his office, in Witely & Neilson's, Exchange-place, yesterday afternoon, and accosted him concerning the matter. Mr. Drew said, in response to the query whether he knew that the Erie Company were about to sue him:

"Sue me? What can the Company sue me for? Why, I haven't been in that concern for four years! I finished up then as Treasurer, and squared up all the accounts before I left. I don't see why they want to sue me!"

Mr. Drew, they are about to sue you for 100,000 shares of stock which you issued, they claim, illegitimately.

A look of intelligence beamed across Daniel's countenance, and he said deprecatingly:

"Wa'll, now! I don't see what they want to do it for. I credited the Company with the proceeds of the sales, and unless it had the money at the time it would have 'bust,' for, the fact is, the road was just 'dead broke.' It's queer that they should pitch upon me!"

Daniel seemed to feel it so keenly that the Company should pitch upon him as the one accountable for the 100,000 shares, and wore so lugubrious an aspect, that the writer departed and left him to meditate upon the anticipated legal squabbles and the memories of by-gone days.

CRICKET.

St. George vs. Manhattan—Victory of the Former—Base-Ball Notes.

The old rival St. George and Manhattan elevens met yesterday, in their first match for this season, on the Hoboken Grounds. The players were prompt in attendance, and an early start was made—the Manhattans going to the bat shortly after noon. Owing chiefly to the effective bowling of Moeran and Stubberfield, only 39 runs were secured, McDougal and Tyler topping the score with 8 and 6 respectively. The St. George then went in and secured 92, although two of their best batters, Cox and Stubberfield, went out for only 6. Gibbs, however, came to the rescue with a well-put-together 42, (not out,) including a drive for four, a three and several twos, his batting reminding one of his old-time form. Eyre and Talbot also showed fine hitting, the bowling of Byron and Ronaldson being hit rather freely. In the second inning the Manhattan had scored 47, with five out, when darkness put an end to the game, which, as usual in one-day contests, was declared decided on the first inning. In yesterday's match considerable good fielding was done on both sides, Hossford and Jackson excelling on the part of the Manhattans, while on the other side Brancker, Eyre, Bance and Talbot were chiefly distinguishable. The score was as follows:

FIRST INNING.

MANHATTAN.	Runs.	ST. GEORGE.	Runs.
Jackson, b. Moeran	1	Torrance, c. Tyler, b. Ronaldson	5
Hossford, b. Stubberfield	5	Bowman, c. and b. Byron	1
Ronaldson, c.* substitute, b. Stubberfield	5	Stubberfield, run out	2
McDougal, c. substitute, b. Moeran	8	Bance, c. Jackson, b. Byron	0
Byron, c. substitute, b. Moeran	3	Moeran, b. Ronaldson	4
Kirsley, c. Brancker, b. Moeran	1	Cox, b. Byron	4
Cammell, l. b. w.	0	Gibbs, not out	42
Frater, b. Stubberfield	1	Brancker, c. Cammell, b. Ronaldson	2
Oakley, c. Bance, b. Stubberfield	3	Talbot, b. Kirsley	7
Tyler, c. Brancker, b. Stubberfield	6	Eyre, c. Byron, b. Ronaldson	6
Tucker, not out	0	Gordon, b. Byron	1
Byes	4	Byes	12
		Wides	6
Total	39	Total	92

Umpires—Messrs. Vinton and Tilly.

Time of Play—Five hours.

* Cox, being lame, was allowed a substitute in the field.

In the second inning the Manhattan's score was: Hossford, c. Bance, b. Stubberfield, 11; Jackson, b. Eyre, 11; Ronaldson, c. Bance, b. Eyre, 1; McDougal, b. Stubberfield, 3; Byron, not out, 5; Kirsley, b. Stubberfield, 6; Cammell, not out, 5; byes, 5; total, 47.

NOTES.

The St. George and Staten Island elevens play at Camp Washington, Staten Island, to-morrow and Saturday, beginning each day at 3½ P. M.

The Gentlemen's eleven of England will visit Canada in August, and efforts are now being made which will probably result in their visit to the Metropolis for games with the local elevens.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

Today, Boston vs. Baltimore, at Baltimore.

The Mutuals play the Troys, to-morrow, on the Union Ground, and the Mansfields, at Middletown, on Saturday.

The Bostons play the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, at Waverly, N. J., to-morrow, and the Athletics, at Philadelphia, on Saturday.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green paid yesterday to the Department of Public Parks the sum of $50,000.

Alderman Plunkitt, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, committed Walter Collins on a charge of stealing $35 worth of goods from the store of Richard Finker, No. 1,097 Second-avenue.

Herman Carlin, a sailor-boy on the Hart's Island school-ship, was discharged, yesterday, by Judge Pratt, on the ground that while he was convicted at Special Sessions by three magistrates, the commitment was signed by only one.

Mr. Joseph Strauss, of this City, yesterday received a letter from M. Paulus, leader of the Garde Republicaine Band, now in Chicago, to the effect that his Band will arrive here on the 9th, and sail for France in the City of Washington on the 10th of August.

Thomas Moran's splendid painting of the "Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone," is now on free exhibition at Goupil's. It will remain here but a few days, after which it will be taken to Washington and placed in the Capitol, Congress having appropriated $10,000 for its purchase.

James F. Callaghan, of No. 117 Washington-street, and Robert J. Gamble, were arrested, yesterday, by Deputy Marshals, on a charge of dealing in the liquor business without payment of the special tax. Commissioner Shields committed them for examination in default of $500 bail.

Augustus Willis, aged twenty-one years, employed in the O K Soap factory of James Pyle, No. 350 Washington-street, was arrested by Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, for collecting and appropriating to his own use moneys of his employers. He will be arraigned at the Tombs today.

Michael O'Brien and Michael Barry quarreled yesterday on Third-avenue, when O'Brien inflicted several severe wounds on his antagonist with a razor, from the effects of which he is now in Bellevue Hospital. O'Brien was arrested and committed, in the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of injuries.

A fire broke out at 11½ last night in the top story of Messrs. Ch. Field. Haviland & Co.'s hardware-store, No. 52 Park-place, which, owing to the action of Officer Jno. Russell, in promptly sending out the fire-alarm signal, was put out without much damage being done. The fire originated in some straw used for packing purposes.

Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, yesterday, applied to Alderman Plunkitt, in the Yorkville Police Court, to issue orders prohibiting the Captains of barges landing at the pier on Blackwell's Island. He stated that these barges brought provisions and drink to prisoners, and afforded means of escape. The Alderman said he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

A number of unfortunates, arrested in the dens of John and Margaret Perry, No. 337 Water-street, and James and Mary Miller, No. 339 Water-street, were arraigned before Alderman Coman, at the Tombs, yesterday. Although the Fourth Ward Police continually arrest the Water-street unfortunates, who are always released on payment of $10 fine. They never interfere with the flashy concert-saloons on Chatham-street, which are continually complained of by respectable citizens.

The United States Shipping Commissioners' Office for the Port of New-York, under the new law, is located at the new Seamen's Exchange, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-street. The office will open for business a sufficient number of days prior to the 6th of August to enable all out-going vessels to clear at that time. It is said that many of the old shipping masters, whose occupation is to be entirely taken from them under the new law, are conspiring with sailor landlords to resist and retard its execution.

BROOKLYN.

David Splane, aged eight years, residing at No. 158 Court-street, was struck on the head yesterday by a derrick at the Court-house, inflicting fatal injuries.

Paul F. Finchs was yesterday held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of selling liquor at No. 407 Henry-street without having paid the special tax.

James Walsh, Richard Walsh and Patrick Dowling, aged respectively seventeen, eighteen and twenty-two years, were arrested, yesterday, for robbing the money-drawer of Patrick Dugan's cigar-store, No. 103 Grand-street.

Mary Wallace, of No. 35 Meserole-street, E. D., was arrested yesterday for throwing an iron pot out of a third-story window, which, in its descent, struck Betsey Topskoy, an infant in its mother's arms, on the head, inflicting fatal injuries.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Tuesday Officer Finn took possession of all the furniture in the Town Hall at Stapleton, under an attachment issued by Justice Kassner at suit of Daniel McTarsney.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new Episcopal church (St. John's) will be consecrated this morning at 10½ o'clock, at Woodside, N. J. The services will be conducted by Bishop Openheimer.

The late Hon. John Griffith, formerly a Judge of the Court of Sessions, was buried from the First Reformed Church, Jersey City, yesterday. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Holloway.

Mrs. Fox, while in a somnambulic state, walked out of an open second-story window, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, last night. She awoke when she struck the ground. Her injuries are not dangerous.

The Mayor of Jersey City refuses to sign a warrant for the payment of the salary of one of the City Fire Commissioners because he says the Commissioner (Tilden) does not attend the meetings of the Board, and has not earned his salary.

The funeral of Col. Rafferty took place yesterday in Paterson. The remains previous to interment were conveyed to the new St. John's Cathedral, where high mass was celebrated, and were afterward deposited in the family burial vault at Sandy Hill.

THE SUPERVISORS.

List of the Retained Supervisors of Internal Revenue—Names of those Discontinued Under the Law.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following Internal Revenue Supervisors are retained under the new law, reducing the number from twenty-five to ten:

W. A. Simmons, for New-England.
S. B. Dutcher, for New-York.
Alexander P. Tutton, for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.
S. T. Powell, for Ohio and Indiana.
D. W. Munn, for Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.
P. W. Perry, for Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
G. W. Emery, for Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.
K. R. Cobb, for Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and New-Mexico.
J. W. Hedrick, for Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.
L. M. Foulke, for California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Utah and Arizona.

The following is a list of those whose services are dispensed with under the new law:

John O'Donnell, of Northern New-York.
James B. Sweetzer, of Western Pennsylvania.
Alexander Fulton, Maryland and Delaware.
Otis B. Presbry, of the District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.
George Marston, of Georgia and Florida.
S. Y. Conklin, of Louisiana.
R. J. Corwine, of Ohio.
S. S. Fry, of Kentucky.
John McDonald, of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and the Indian Territory.
Edward W. Barber, of Michigan and Wisconsin.
Dana E. King, of Minesota, Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.
James R. Bayley, of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories.
N. P. Stanwood, of Utah, Colorado, New-Mexico and Arizona.
Walcott Hawlin, of Maine and New-Hampshire.
J. O. Dwyer, Supervisor for Northern Ohio, resigned.

Passengers for Europe.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Europe:

In the steam-ship Java, for Liverpool—Miss L. Long, Miss Louisa Long, Miss M. Case, J. Jones, W. Keeley, R. Chambers, David Jackson, C. J. Shephard, Robert Boyd, Miss Hogarth, D. Macdonald, R. Belston, J. Portilla and family, Misses A. E. and B. Portilla, Mrs. A. Bonet, 3 Masters Brown, Mr. Sauerlander, Mr. Baily, Sir Antonio Brady, Mrs. A. L. Mallory, Mr. C. H. Lewis, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. Gavin, Mr. John Anderson, J. Duncan, G. St. Dorrance, P. B. Tyler, A. Hunt, Mrs. W. F. Shaffer and maid, Mrs. Bennett, S. Mannet, C. F. Mullins, Capt. E. L. Ford and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. David Cogswell, Miss M. E. Hewsen, Harry Woodruff, W. Borden, Mr. Endicott and wife, Miss Coffey, Mr. Osborn, wife and son, 2 Misses Osborn, R. Fleming, Rev. Mr. Fleming, A. D. Coffey, J. G. Richardson, Mme. A. Goddard.

In the steam-ship Nebraska, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Guion and servant, Miss Marie B. Guion, Masters I. S. and S. W. Guion, Dr. and Mrs. Warner, and 2 children, Mrs. Birney, Miss Nellie Deuel, J. M. Kay, Wm. Hopper, Mr. Reuben Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Smith, nurse and child, Miss Rivers, Rev. C. J. Little, Rev. Mr. Cowa, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eno McClintick and servant, A. J. Chalmar, Wm. Boseler.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Lengthy Yacht Race Across the Channel.

LONDON, July 24.—The Channel Match of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club for the £500 cup, which was fixed to take place on the 22d inst., was not finished until yesterday, although the yachts started on Monday. The course was from Ryde, on the Isle of Wight, across the channel to Cherbourg and back again. The cup was won by Mr. C. Thellusson's schooner yacht Guinevere.

FRANCE.

Execution of Communists—Coal Miners' Strike.

PARIS, July 24.—Three of the Communists convicted by Court-Martial, of taking part in the slaughter of the forty-seven hostages in the Rue Saxo, and sentenced to suffer death, will be shot at Satory to-morrow morning. The death sentences of three others have been commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The coal miners in the Department of the Nord and the Pas de Calais are on strike. At Denain and Douai disturbances are reported, and a detachment of infantry has been sent to the mines near the latter place.

RUSSIA.

The Cholera Abating Its Violence—Number of Deaths in the Principal Towns.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Accounts from various portions of Russia show that the cholera scourge is abating its violence throughout the Empire, a considerable decrease in the rate of mortality being reported.

The number of deaths occurring from this cause in this city during the past week were 126; in Moscow, thirty-two; and in Odessa, eighty-four.

DEATH OF A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

Official Order Announcing the Demise of Mr. John Potts, Chief Clerk of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Secretary of War has issued a General Order, announcing the death of John Potts, Chief Clerk in the War Department. The order says:

"His official life, conducted with faithfulness and honor, gave evidence of pure integrity while in constant devotion to duty, he was a model for our imitation. A long career of labor in the public service is closed without a blemish on the record. For thirty six years he has been in the Department; for over thirteen years he was its chief clerk; he disbursed millions without error, and leaves a clear account. Thousands who have had official intercourse with him bear witness to the promptness of his action, and to the marked courtesy of his demeanor. During the war, in addition to heavy disbursements, he performed delicate and important public duties, and in mention of these services the late Secretary Stanton spoke of him to the present Secretary of War as a 'perfectly incorruptible man.' There can be no higher eulogy.'

The entrance and interior of his office will be draped in mourning, and the various bureaus of the Department will be closed on the day of the funeral.

Trotting at Hall's Half-Mile Track.

The fine weather yesterday induced about 200 people to visit Hall's Half-mile Track, on the Cony Island road, to witness a trot for a purse of $100, between horses that had never beaten three minutes. There were seven entries, and but three of them came to the post. These were A. C. Whitson's b. g. Wesley Bain, S. B. Todd's blk. m. Lady Goff, and G. R. Gifford's r. m. Dolly Varden. After a close contest of five heats, Wesley Bain proved the victor, as will appear from the subjoined

SUMMARY.

HALL'S HALF-MILE TRACK CONY ISLAND ROAD, Wednesday, July 24.—Purse, $100, for horses that had never beaten three minutes; $70 to first and $30 to second horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. C. Whitson entered b. g. Wesley Bain.	2	1	3	1	1
G. R. Gifford entered r. m. Dolly Varden.	1	2	1	2	3
S. B. Todd entered blk. m. Lady Goff.	3	3	2	2	2
John Wheeler entered b. g. Frank	dr.				
Wm. McCarthy entered br. m. Gipsey	dr.				
M. Phelan entered blk. g. Whalebone	dr.				
Jas. Campbell entered g. g. T. Jefferson	dr.				

TIME.

	Half.	Mile.
First heat	1:25	2:50
Second heat	1:27	2:53
Third heat	1:25	2:50
Fourth heat	1:30	3:00
Fifth heat	1:35	3:01

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.—Dr. J. Trusk, wife and child, J. Vanstone, Miss F. Vanstone, Wm. Campbell, Chas. Boyd, E. S. Holden, J. M. Gowanlock, J. T. Henderson, S. E. Smith, George Barrie, Edward Betty, Mr. Carnduff, Joan F. Inglis, Wm. Whilton, Miss Maggie Schongall, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Short, Miss Orr, Miss Jane Adamson, Miss Mary Jane Stein, Miss Emma W. Crossan, Miss Maria W. Jones.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Gen. A. T. A. Torbert and servant, United States Consul-General at Havana; Edward S. Pond, Mrs. Colles T. Pond and servant, Miss Kittie Crabb, Miss Selima Crabb, Miss Annie B. Coddington, Miss M. Rodriquez, F. O. Bellmont and wife, H. Heidegger, M. Dominguez, Juan del Valle, Miss Isabel del Valle, C. Noriega, J. Casano, Mrs. S. Bartlett, E. Alfonso, R. Padro, J. R. Marquetde, C. Pons, A. H. Sisat, G. C. Yanes, R. S. Rodriquez and Son, F. Goy Garcia, A. G. Lopez, R. Tersa, E. Hertig, August Davies, El Conde de Camp Alegre and wife, J. Albren, S. Paul, L. Guyon, J. B ough, C. Flagg, A. J. Fuller, M. McT. Black, C. Edmostine, A. McKenzie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:50 | Sun sets....7:22 | Moon rises.10:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:30 | Gov. Island.12:19 | Hell Gate...1:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Bristol, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Eden S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Annie Augusta, Creighton, St. Mary's, Ga., T. C. Merrill & Co.; Eros, (Norw.) Ayron, Bristol, Eng, Tetens & Bockmann; Ulrika, (Russian,) Laurell, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Veloce, (Ital.,) Luzzu, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Wild Wave, (Br.,) Brown, Falmouth for orders, Wm. Nelson, Jr.; Apollo, (Br.,) Paddock, St. John's, P. R., R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Eastern Queen, (Br.,) Pinder, Nassau and Tampa Bay, Jas. Edwards; Mary Burdett, Pearl, Maranham and Para, B. J. Wenberg; Minnie, Hudson, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Lucretia, Cozzens, Key West, B. J. Wenberg; Hortensia, Norton, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; G. W. Baldwin, Morton, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow July 13, and Moville 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson & Co. Has had variable winds and moderate weather throughout; July 19, lat. 48 03, lon. 43 31, passed a three-masted schooner-rigged steamer bound W.; same time saw a brig-rigged steamer with black funnel, bound W.; July 28, lat. 46 09, lon. 49 28, passed bark Emma Ives, bound W.; 22d, lat. 42 50, lon. 64 42, passed a Cunard steamer, bound W.; the Anglia brings 350 passengers.

Steam-ship New-York, (N. G.,) Klugkist, Bremen July 9, and Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 177 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 20, lat. 42 56, lon. 50 03, passed bark Freeman Dennis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 40 49, lon. 50 50, passed a wreck, abandoned, her main boat covering her name so that it could not be ascertained; 23d, lat. 41 23, lon. 63 42, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. No date, lat. 33, lon. 76 45, spoke bark Brazos, from Brashear City, for Portland, Oregon.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, July 21, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Clanranal, (of Glasgow,) Erskine, London 41 ds., with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence with light S. W. winds and thick fog; July 20, off George's Shoals, spoke ship Royal Charlie, (Br.,) from Ardrossan, for Philadelphia.

Ship Asia, (N. G.,) Christoffers, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 100 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the northern passage, and had light winds and fog; has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship American Congress, Ghiselin, London May 29, and Isle of Wight June 1, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence with light variable winds and calms; July 7, lat. 44 46, lon. 50 40, spoke fishing schr. Sarah B. Putnam, Keene, with 1,200 quintals fish.

Ship Margarita, (of Glasgow,) ——, Calcutta, with mdse. to order, is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Honduras, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Sutton, Trieste April 22, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.—vessel to Lewis Sylvester. Passed Gibraltar June 2; came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms; June 13, off Madeira, spoke bark Lord Lyons, (Br.,) from Carthagena, for Quebec; July 13, lat. 38 39, lon. 59 40, spoke bark Shawmut, from Sicily, bound W.

Bark Libero, (Ital.,) Morzzo, Leith 61 ds., with mdse. to F. Spies—vessel to A. P. Agusta. Made the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 21 ds., with light S. W. winds and fog.

Bark Frithiof, (Norw.,) Bentsen, London 70 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Made the southern passage, and had light W. winds; has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Alexander, (Swed.,) Almfeldt, Leghorn 81 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 27; made the middle passage and had westerly winds and fog; has been 24 ds. W. of Sable Island.

Bark Fosterlandet, (Swed.,) Morden, Liverpool 38 ds., with coal to Briggs & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Middlesboro 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs; July 21, lat. 41, lon. 71, spoke ship Hero, from China, for Boston.

Bark Hermann, (N. G.,) Gieck, Marseilles 54 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar June 4.

Bark Mary A. Nelson, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McKenzie, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Larkspier, (of Sunderland,) Morgan, Marseilles May 18, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Don Quixote, Ray, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Hand & Swan. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage; July 22, lat. 40 19, lon. 71, passed a vessel's foremast, apparently of a brig, with yards and rigging attached, which had been but a short time in the water.

Brig Nesier, (Br.,) Dodd, Sydney, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son. July 20, lat. 41 08, lon. 57 45, spoke ship Macaulay, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Brig Masonic, (of St John, N. B.,) Parsons, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Atkins, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Lilly, Hughes, Charleston, S. C., 6 ds., with railroad ties to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. D. J. Willetts, Cheesebro, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Albert, Humphrey, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Norton, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Tahmiroo, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Bunker, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Ida Morton, McDonald, Hallowell, Me., with stone.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bonsay, Ellsworth, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Mediator, McLane, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Bell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. L. Sturgess, Chase, Somersett, for Rondout.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Bentley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary & Carrie, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Davis, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Abrams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Polly Ann, Brooker, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. J. Pease, Buell, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Tangent, Dix, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Ceres, Trefethen, Portsmouth, for Rondout.
Schr. M O. Wells, Ross, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. War Steed, ——, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Copia, West, Fall River, for Newburg.
Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Providence.
Schr. Belle, Wallace, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London.
Schr. Gen. Harris, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. Eva Holmes, Van Note, Virginia.
Schr. M. J. Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Stonington.
Schr. Susan Stetson, Jones, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Assyria, for Glasgow; Java and Nebraska, for Liverpool; City of Havana, for Vera Cruz; Leo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 24.—Arr. steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool; bark Elliot Ritchie, from Philadelphia; brig Martha, from Mobile; schrs. Lizzie Cochran, from Mayagues, and Minerva, from Havana.

Below, bark Annie Kimball, from Pensacola.

The bark Essex, from Boston July 8, for Zanzibar, put into Marblehead on the 23d inst. in consequence of the death of Capt. Green.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 24.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig John Sanderson, from Mayaguez; brig Home, from Halifax.

Passed out—Barks Whitehall, for St. Thomas; Imperador, for Cuba; ship Grey Eagle, for Rio; brigs Charles A. Howard, for Barbados; Mary Ida, for Wilmington.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 23.—Arr. brig E. H. Kennedy, Gardiner, for Philadelphia; schrs. Maria Adelaide, South Amboy, for Portland; Van Buren, Port Johnson, for Salem; L. B. Wing, Philadelphia, for Beverly, (main-boom broken); Smith Tuttle, Elizabethport, for Malden; Mary Ann McCann, Abbie E. Willard, Fetta, Bangor, for New-York; Lizzie L. Nils, do., for New-Haven; Python, Calais, for do.; Henry Adelbert, Gardiner, for Washington, D. C.; Joseph William Fish, St. George, for do.; Caroline G. McLain, do., for Richmond; J. B. Marshall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Passed by, schrs. G. M. Poster, Calais, for Bridgeport; Annie Murchie, do., for Philadelphia. Sld., all the above arrivals, schrs. Maria Adelaide, Van Buren, L. B. Wing, Joseph W. Fish, and all above reported, excepting the schrs. Humming Bird, waiting orders, and Z. Snow.

24th—Arr. brigs Whitaker, Shaler, N. S., for New-York; Timothy Field, Calais, for New-Haven; schrs. Dresden, Shule, for New-York; Oralio and Lucy Hammond, Salmon River, for do.; Mary F. King, Calais, for do.; E. S. Gildersleeve, Jane's Cove, for do.; E. B. Beard, St. John, for orders; Walton, Gardener, for Washington; Wm. H. Mitchell, Shulee, for Providence; James Alderdice, Boston, for Philadelphia; Com. Kearney, Calais, for New-Bedford, Union, Bangor, for Fall River; A. B. Hayes, Clinton Point, for Salem; Delaware, Port Johnson, for Gloucester; Convoy, New-York, for Weymouth.

Sld. Union, Mary F. King, and Lucy Hammond.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—The Allan line steam-ship Peruvian, from Baltimore has arr. here; also, ships J. Foster, Jr., and H. Southard, from New-York.

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